Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: - August 10, 1945 — 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

AUGUST 1, 1945

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated July 1, 1945	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945
Corn, all.....bu.	26.8	33.2	30.8	2,433,060	3,228,361	2,685,328	2,844,478
Wheat, all.... "	14.7	18.2	17.6	789,080	1,078,647	1,128,690	1,146,283
Winter..... "	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	834,189	836,969
All spring.. "	13.2	16.9	16.7	203,085	314,574	294,501	309,314
Durum..... "	12.1	15.1	16.9	29,330	31,933	27,217	31,896
Other spring "	13.3	17.2	16.7	173,756	282,641	267,284	277,418
Oats..... "	29.6	29.9	36.9	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,418,993	1,546,032
Barley..... "	22.3	23.0	25.4	273,481	284,426	255,671	269,867
Rye..... "	11.9	11.5	13.3	41,434	25,872	27,327	27,883
Buckwheat..... "	16.9	17.8	17.4	7,121	9,166	---	7,715
Flaxseed..... "	8.1	8.4	8.8	21,684	23,527	32,728	33,972
Rice..... "	47.8	47.9	50.8	52,346	70,237	74,784	76,136
Sorghums for grain.... "	13.7	19.9	15.7	70,310	181,756	---	113,977
Hay, all tame..ton	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	87,712	90,228
Hay, wild..... "	.83	.97	.97	10,144	14,135	13,444	13,856
Hay, clover & timothy 1/. "	1.24	1.35	1.45	24,289	28,771	29,835	30,903
Hay, alfalfa.. "	2.04	2.19	2.30	28,604	31,702	32,522	33,326
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/ 872	2/ 784	2/ 809	15,942	16,128	15,052	14,714
Peas, dry field "	2/1,189	2/1,277	2/1,074	3,976	8,873	6,532	5,521
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	17.6	18.4	18.1	86,732	192,863	---	188,284
Peanuts 3/....lb.	728	670	713	1,478,325	2,110,775	---	2,308,950
Potatoes.....bu.	124.0	130.4	147.7	375,091	379,436	408,034	420,206
Sweetpotatoes. "	84.2	92.9	94.3	67,059	71,651	64,077	67,133
Tobacco.....lb.	926	1,117	1,062	1,392,390	1,950,213	1,890,328	1,934,069
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.ton	19.5	20.8	23.0	5,640	6,148	6,840	6,976
Sugar beets... "	11.9	12.1	13.1	9,644	6,753	8,919	9,332
Broomcorn..... "	2/ 281	2/ 354	2/ 262	40	67	---	31
Hops.....lb.	1,157	1,303	1,358	4/ 39,240	47,695	54,756	55,154
Apples, com'l..bu.	---	---	---	4/119,046	4/124,754	69,962	68,882
Peaches..... "	---	---	---	4/ 57,201	4/ 75,963	80,432	82,650
Pears..... "	---	---	---	4/ 28,616	4/ 31,956	32,861	33,162
Grapes 5/.....ton	---	---	---	4/ 2,475	2,737	2,736	2,802
Cherries (12 States). "	---	---	---	4/ 153	4/ 202	128	133
Pecans.....lb.	---	---	---	97,346	140,165	---	148,331
	Condition Aug. 1 (Pct.)						
Pasture	71	72	88	---	---	---	---
Soybeans	80	77	83	---	---	---	---
Cowpeas	74	67	78	---	---	---	---

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Picked & threshed. 4/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 5/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, & raisins.

Release:
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1945

(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS) Harvested Average 1934-43	Harvested 1944	For harvest, 1945	1945 Percent of 1944
Corn, all	91,209	97,235	92,229	94.9
Wheat, all	53,829	59,309	64,961	109.5
Winter	38,526	40,714	46,434	114.0
All spring	15,303	18,595	18,527	99.6
Durum	2,361	2,116	1,890	89.3
Other spring	12,943	16,479	16,637	101.0
Oats	35,783	38,984	41,950	107.6
Barley	11,997	12,359	10,606	85.8
Rye	3,379	2,254	2,096	93.0
Buckwheat	420	515	443	86.0
Flaxseed	2,498	2,794	3,863	138.3
Rice	1,103	1,466	1,500	102.3
Sorghums for grain	4,886	9,117	7,268	79.7
Cotton 1/	26,359	20,354	18,355	90.2
Hay, all tame	57,556	59,547	59,459	99.9
Hay, wild	12,012	14,520	14,295	98.5
Hay, clover & timothy 2/	19,683	21,375	21,268	99.5
Hay, alfalfa	13,917	14,480	14,521	100.3
Beans, dry edible	1,822	2,057	1,818	88.4
Peas, dry field	319	695	514	74.0
Soybeans for beans	4,812	10,502	10,392	99.0
Cowpeas 3/	3,140	1,665	1,530	91.9
Peanuts 4/	2,080	3,150	3,238	102.8
Potatoes	3,036	2,910	2,846	97.8
Sweetpotatoes	797	771	712	92.3
Tobacco	1,506	1,746	1,822	104.4
Sorgo for sirup	225	195	170	87.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	288	296	303	102.3
Sugarcane for sirup	133	135	126	93.3
Sugar beets	808	558	715	128.1
Broomcorn	291	380	240	63.2
Hops	34	37	41	110.9

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.
2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.
4/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

J. B. Hutson

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:
R. K. Smith, Acting Chairman,
J. E. Pallesen, Secretary
C. E. Burkhead, Glenn S. Ray,
R. Royston, Miles McPeek,
A. V. Nordquist, George Knutson,
E. S. Kimball, A. C. Hackendorf,
H. R. Walker, C. D. Palmer,
J. H. Peters, J. F. Marsh,
T. J. Kuzelka, R. F. Gurtz.

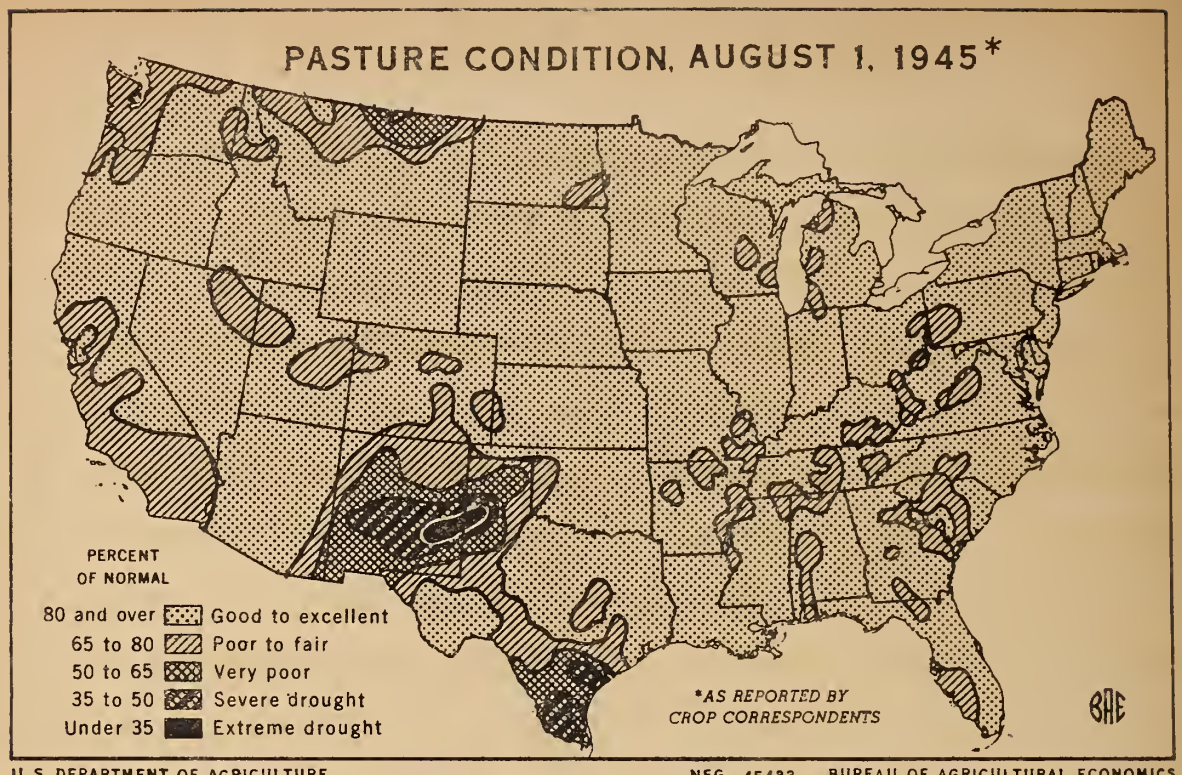
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1945

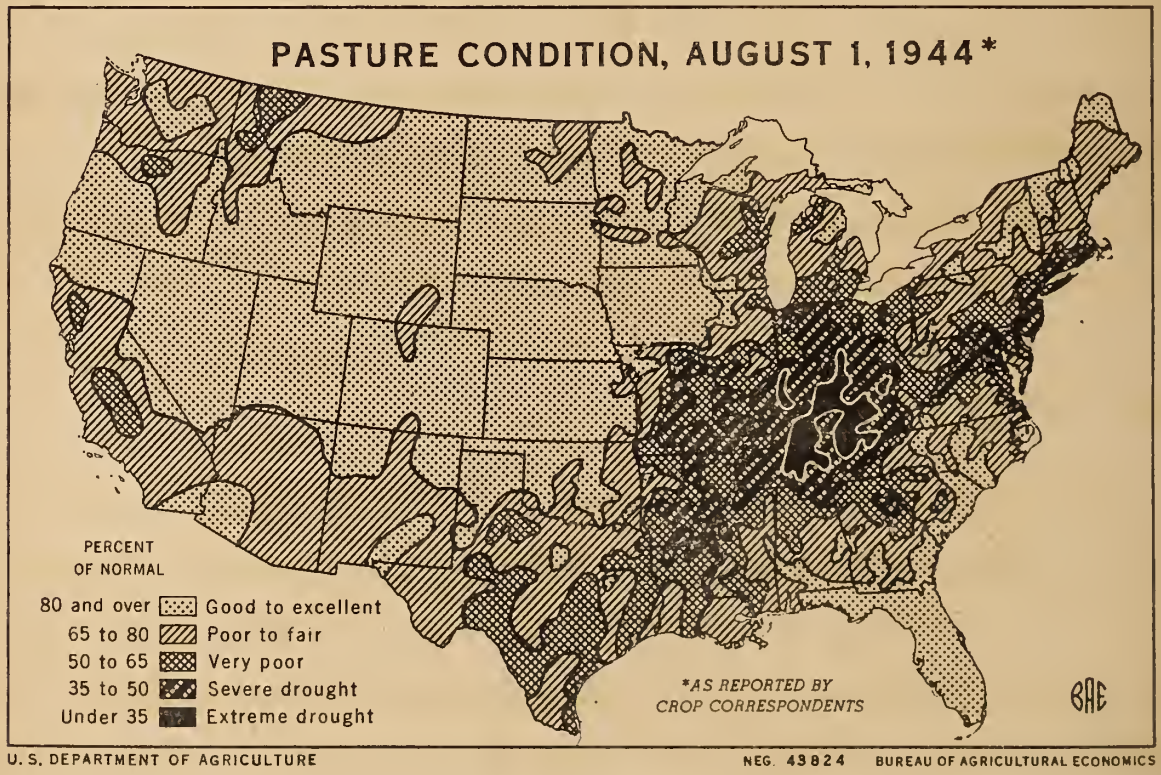
National crop prospects improved during July, with the total 1945 output now promising to be nearly 21 percent above the 1923-32 average. A volume this size would be about 2.5 percent below the records of 1942 and 1944, but would be about 4 percent above the 1943 total and 8 percent above aggregate production in any other year. The better outlook on August 1 reflected the generally favorable growing conditions prevailing over most of the country during July. While excessive rainfall in the Middle Atlantic States caused light to severe damage to many crops, and hot, dry weather reduced prospects in the Northwest, gains registered in the rest of the country more than offset those losses. The weather during the first half of July was too cool for some crops, especially corn, but was ideal for hay and pastures and for filling small grains. Higher temperatures during the latter half of July and the first few days of August speeded up ripening of small grain crops and favored development of corn, cotton and other crops. The return to below normal temperatures early in August is retarding the advancement of corn in the important Northern States. Outcome of the corn crop is still uncertain despite improvement during July, and large quantities may be soft if frosts come early. This crop needs plenty of warm, favorable weather in view of its delayed progress to date.

Lateness still characterizes the season both in development of crops and the progress of seasonal farming operations. Liberal rains are needed to relieve drought conditions in the Northwest and in local areas of the Southwest. Parts of the Great Plains and the Corn Belt need rain to replenish surface moisture supplies. A period of dry weather would be welcome in the Middle Atlantic States to check damage to quality and yield of grain, hay, tobacco and other crops and to enable farmers to catch up on field work, especially harvesting operations.

Contributing to the third largest volume of crops ever produced in this country are record crops of wheat, oats, peanuts, rice, peaches, pecans and truck crops for market, near-record crops of hay, tobacco, soybeans, sugarcane, and some fruit crops and big crops of potatoes, sorghum grain, and flaxseed. The record



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45493 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43824 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

wheat crop totals 1,146 million bushels. The oats crop, at 1,546 million bushels, breaks a record that stood for 25 years. Yields per acre are above average for practically all field crops -- the main exceptions being peanuts and dry beans. The first estimate of the 1945 cotton crop placed production at 10,134,000 bales--the smallest crop since 1934 on the smallest acreage since 1885. Corn prospects made a marked improvement during July. The August forecast of 2,844 million bushels is 159 million bushels above the July 1 estimate. With sorghum grain estimated at 114 million bushels the combined tonnage of 4 feed grains -- corn, oats, barley and sorghum for grain -- is expected to be 114 million tons. The condition of pastures is the highest for August 1 in 30 years. Range conditions are generally good except in areas affected by drought.

Although July precipitation for the country as a whole was somewhat above normal, sharp variations were recorded in different parts of the country. Rainfall was excessive in the Middle Atlantic States but much below normal in the Northwest and in Illinois. The dry situation in the Southeast, which had persisted since early in the season, was completely relieved by generous rains. Scattered rains temporarily broke the drought in local areas in the Southwest, particularly in Texas and Arizona, although the situation is still very serious over much of eastern New Mexico. The large area in the central part of the country, which suffered from excessive rains since early spring, finally experienced some clear weather. As a result, crops made a favorable response and the outlook is much improved over a month ago. In this area planting of corn, sorghums and soybeans extended over a long period and these crops vary widely in their stages of development.

In the eastern parts of the Middle Atlantic States from New York to North Carolina, excessive rains during much of July caused widespread damage to yields and quality of crops. Over large areas grains sprouted in the shocks, cut hay rotted in the windrow, and the quality of hay ready for harvest deteriorated. Seasonal farm work was at a standstill. Truck crops, especially tomatoes in Maryland, were damaged. Tobacco was hard hit in southern Maryland and quality was impaired in parts of North Carolina. On the other hand, corn, growing hay crops and pastures were benefited, especially in the central and western parts of both North Carolina and Virginia where crops needed a good rain.

In Montana and the Pacific Northwest hot, dry weather reduced prospects from the favorable outlook existing on July 1. Dryland grain crops, pastures and ranges in the area show a marked decline in condition. With July rainfall less than half of normal in Montana, spring wheat was being forced to maturity much too fast. Other grain crops and flax were in need of immediate rain to check deterioration.

Notwithstanding the reductions in yield caused by adverse weather in some sections, for the country as a whole, practically all crops for which comparisons are available have better prospects than a month ago. The exceptions are apples, apricots, dry beans and dry peas. The apple crop, reflecting effects of severe frosts early in the season, is extremely short, and dry bean production is more than a million bags below average. The outlook for food crops continues exceptionally bright although deciduous fruit production is somewhat below average. Food grains promise a record harvest. The combined tonnage of wheat, rice, rye and buckwheat totals 37 million tons -- 2 million tons above last year's output. Prospective production of truck crops for fresh market and potatoes are well above average. The 1945 potato crop, indicated at 420 million bushels has been exceeded in only 2 previous years. Sweetpotatoes appear to be about an average crop even though the acreage is comparatively small. The sugar crops have made favorable progress. Tonnage of both sugar beets and sugarcane are substantially above the production last year with sugarcane promising the second largest tonnage ever recorded.

Tobacco experienced both favorable and unfavorable conditions during July, but registered a net gain to reach 1,934 million pounds, which is just slightly

below the record. Peanuts also have been affected by variable conditions, but good stands on a large acreage point to the biggest crop ever to be picked and threshed.

Feed crops have profited by generally favorable growing conditions during July. Corn prospects are very uncertain in many areas where the crop is unusually late and June and July temperatures have averaged too cool for proper development. Nevertheless, the outlook for corn is much better than a month ago when there was still appreciable acreage yet to plant and much acreage still to germinate. Improved varieties of oats and, for the most part, ideal filling and ripening weather are reflected in the first oats crop to reach the 1.5 billion bushel mark. If these better prospects fully materialize, feed grains supplies per animal unit will be liberal, but not as plentiful as the supplies for the 1944-45 season. The hay crop of 104 million tons would provide the largest supply per hay consuming unit since 1927.

The season so far continues to favor milk and egg production. For the fourth consecutive month, milk production surpassed the previous peak for the month. Laying flocks continued to produce at a record rate per layer with fewer layers. Egg production for the first seven months of 1945 is about 6 percent below the corresponding period last year.

It still appears that supplies of fresh market commercial truck crops for the entire year may slightly exceed the 1944 record, and doubtless will be materially above average. Indications to date, covering the first 3 quarters of the year and approximately one-fourth of the fall acreage, show an aggregate tonnage for this year 2 percent greater than comparable 1944 production and 22 percent above average. Comparatively large summer supplies of beets, cabbage, cantaloups, carrots, cauliflower, sweetcorn, cucumbers, honeydew melons, green peppers, and watermelons are in prospect being above both 1944 production and average. Green lima beans and spinach are larger crops this summer than last, but are moderately below average. Prospective supplies of summer snap beans, eggplant, lettuce, onions and tomatoes are smaller than in 1944 but are above average. Green peas are the same as last summer but below average, while celery is below both last summer and average.

Fruit crops developed well in most areas during July and the aggregate tonnage of the 8 major deciduous fruits (apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes and apricots) is indicated about one percent more than on July 1 but 12 percent less than in 1944 and 2 percent less than average. Larger indicated crops of peaches, grapes, cherries, and pears than on July 1 more than offset declining apple prospects in the eastern and central regions. Peaches are a record large crop and apples a record low. Apples are extremely short in the Eastern and Great Lakes States and a fair sized crop in the West.

Prospects for the 1945-46 citrus crops continued favorable in California, Texas and Arizona and improved in Florida. Florida citrus groves received almost daily rains during July and appear to have almost recovered from effects of the spring drought.

August 1 prospects for processing vegetables were favorable for a slight increase over 1944 in the tonnage available for 1945. Tonnage estimates for four vegetables, green peas, snap beans, sweetcorn, and tomatoes, indicate that this year's total production may exceed the 1944 aggregate tonnage for these crops by at least 4 percent. In 1944, these four crops constituted almost 90 percent of the total commercial production of the 11 processing vegetables for which estimates were made.

mbp

While the 1945 crop of green peas for processing, estimated in mid-July at 462,780 tons, is expected to exceed all previous production records, snap beans and sweet corn promised on August 1 to produce near-record large tonnages for this year; however, in the case of each of these two crops, the tonnage indicated is not a record high production. August 1 indications on tomatoes for processing point to about 3 percent less tonnage for this year than was produced in 1944, or 3,066,100 tons for 1945 compared with 3,169,900 tons for 1944.

CORN: Marked improvement in prospects during July has resulted in an August 1 estimate of about 2,844 million bushels for the 1945 corn crop. The occurrence of "corn weather" during the latter part of July in most important corn growing areas favored better than average progress -- in some sections remarkable progress — to bring about an increase of 159 million bushels in the prospective corn crop since July 1. The current estimate, while below 3 successive 3-billion bushel crops in 1942, 1943 and 1944, exceeds production in any year except 1923 and 1932 of the two preceding decades. The average yield of 30.8 bushels compares with 29.1 estimated a month ago, 33.2 last year and the average of 26.8 bushels per harvested acre.

A wide range in progress is still evident in the nation's corn fields, varying from corn below a foot in height to some tasseling at a normal date in the North, some harvested in Texas. Planted under extreme weather difficulties and with varying degrees of delay, the crop progressed slowly during the first half of July. During the last two weeks of the month, however, favoring temperatures combined with ample soil moisture supplies to help the struggling plants "catch up" in their growth. In spite of this extraordinary growth, much of the acreage is still backward and may have to be salvaged as fodder or silage. Because of poor germinating conditions, some stands are thin and irregular. Color of the crop is generally good, some is weedy although most fields have been well cultivated, but it will require good growing weather until a late frost date for all to reach maturity. A factor expected to prove significant, however, is the increased proportion planted to hybrids. Large quantities of the early-maturing strains were available for late planting and replanting. In addition, the uniformity in development of hybrids may reduce the spread between the earliest and latest maturity in the same field.

The only areas to show poorer prospects than on July 1 were in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where progress was below normal, and drouthy sections of Florida, Montana and Arizona, where corn production is of minor importance. In many of the States from New England along the northern border to the Pacific Northwest, in some Mountain States and in Iowa no change occurred in prospects. But in virtually all other States, including those in the major producing area, yield prospects improved from 1 to 6 bushels per acre during July. It is significant, however, that in a large part of the North Central Region, particularly a wedge-shaped area extending from southeastern South Dakota, eastern Nebraska and Kansas, across southern Iowa, northern Missouri into southern parts of Illinois and Indiana, some of the prospective production may be of the "soft-corn" grade if first frosts should occur at about the usual date this fall.

Most of the improvement in national prospects during July occurred in the Corn Belt. Yield prospects improved sharply in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, and to a less degree in Illinois and South Dakota. No appreciable change occurred in Iowa, but in Wisconsin and Minnesota the crop remained backward and prospects faded. A few sections began to need additional moisture, but rains in early August were both timely and ample. In spite of late planting, corn borers are numerous, but with growing conditions so favorable are not likely to be a heavy factor in yields. The corn shows a tendency to tassel at less than usual height in late-planted fields.

Much of the latest planted has little prospect of producing anything but fodder. The probability of much "soft corn" will not materially affect yield and production, but will necessitate feeding of large quantities on farms and will limit quantity and quality of the commercial crop.

Along the Atlantic Seaboard warm, humid weather with heavy rainfall enabled corn to make excellent progress during July. Much late-planted corn in the Southern States progressed rapidly and with continued favorable August conditions will contribute to record yields in several States. Much of the corn in Western States was planted late and faces the frost hazard following poor to fair growing conditions to date; but in Colorado with more than half of the acreage of the West, nearly ideal conditions contribute to an optimistic outlook.

WHEAT: With an indicated production of 1,146,283,000 bushels, the 1945 wheat crop tops all previous records. Production prospects increased 17½ million bushels during July, primarily because of improvement in spring wheat attending ample moisture and favorable temperatures in the principal northern Great Plains States. This production would outdistance last year's 1,079 million bushels crop, the previous record, by 6 percent, and would be 45 percent above the 10-year average production.

A winter wheat crop of about 837 million bushels, the largest ever produced in the Nation, is indicated by August 1 conditions and harvest returns. This is about one-tenth more than the 764 million bushels produced last year and considerably above production in other years except 1931 when 825 million bushels were harvested. Production is about 3 million bushels more than indicated a month ago. The beneficial effect of very favorable filling weather over most of the Corn Belt and Great Plains States more than offset losses from hot, dry weather in Montana, Washington, and Oregon and from excessive rain in a number of eastern States. Yield per acre at 18.0 bushels is almost a bushel lower than the 1944 yield but is 2.7 bushels above the 10-year average.

Wet weather over the eastern half of the Nation delayed and hampered harvest operations rather generally and caused extensive sprouting of wheat in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. Prospects declined 8 million bushels during July in Montana, Washington and Oregon due to high temperatures, wind and shortage of soil moisture. Due to relatively cool weather that was very favorable for filling, production in Nebraska and Colorado is about 6 million bushels greater than indicated July 1. Ohio's crop exceeds earlier expectations by almost 7 million bushels -- because of almost ideal weather for filling and ripening. Production is also larger than indicated on July 1 in Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, New Mexico, Idaho and Utah. The crop was smaller than expected in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and southern Illinois. Production of winter wheat in most other States is unchanged from the July forecast.

The indicated production of all spring wheat, 309,314,000 bushels, is only about 1.5 percent less than last year's production of 314,574,000 bushels but 52 percent above the 10-year average. Due to the favorable moisture situation in most sections of the northern Great Plains States and absence of any prolonged excessively hot spells during July, production prospects of all spring wheat improved approximately 15 million bushels, despite the deterioration caused by heat and drought in Montana and the Pacific Northwest. The indicated production of durum wheat, 31,896,000 bushels, reflects the very favorable conditions in July during the critical heading and filling stage. The improvement in production prospects during July amounts to 4-2/3 million bushels, and makes this year's crop equal to last year despite the reduced acreage.

zfm

Other spring wheat production is placed at 277,418,000 bushels -- about 10 million bushels above a month ago, but a little short of last year's 282,641,000 bushels.

The season to date has been unusually favorable for spring wheat and much of the crop is assured, or in advanced maturity, excepting in northermost zones. Durum wheat looks unusually good, is standing up well, and is filling under generally favorable moisture and temperature conditions. Because of the heavy straw growth and comparative absence of heavy rains or high winds the plant growth is less weather seasoned than usual. There is no appreciable stem rust and only a limited amount of leaf rust. In scattered spots there has been some forcing to maturity, but this usually is associated with shortness of root growth, and late shortage of moisture. Harvest in the northern zone will not be general for 2 to 3 weeks. Other spring wheat is in a very favorable situation in the northern Great Plains States. Moisture has been sufficient in that section in general, and although the crop is one to two weeks late, the absence to date of prolonged heat during the critical stage of heading and filling has been favorable to development of well-filled kernels.

In the 3 States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, all spring wheat production prospects gained 31 million bushels during July. In Montana and the Pacific Northwest, however, yield prospects were severely cut by heat and dry weather which are not yet terminated. Prospects declined 34 million bushels during July in Montana, Washington, and Oregon.

The spring wheat yield of 16.7 bushels, although relatively high, was exceeded by the 1942 record yield of 20.2 bushels per acre, and by 2 other years -- 1915 and 1943. The yield of durum wheat, 16.9 bushels per acre, has been exceeded only by the unusually high yield of 21.2 bushels in 1942, and the 17.0 bushels in 1943. The other spring wheat yield is estimated at 16.7 bushels. Last year the other spring wheat yield was 17.2 bushels per acre. The record was 20.0 bushels in 1942.

OATS: The 1945 oats crop is now expected to be the largest of record, the Nation's first 1½ billion bushel crop. Prospects for oats in the country as a whole improved materially during July. The current forecast of 1,546 million bushels is 9 percent above that of July 1, 1945, 33 percent larger than the 1944 crop of 1,166,392,000 bushels, and 45 percent larger than the 1934-43 average of 1,068,399,000 bushels.

Conditions on August 1 indicated a yield per acre of 36.9 bushels -- a yield exceeded only once in the 80 years of record. The yield in 1944 was 29.9 bushels while the 1934-43 average is 29.6 bushels. In the North Central States, which account for about three-fourths of the national oat acreage, yield prospects improved during July in all States except Missouri and Kansas. The generally good yields in this area this season are due largely to two factors: (1) the increased use of the improved rust-resistant varieties, and (2) the cool, moist weather which was unusually favorable for oats development and maturity. Test weights are reported unusually high in sections where harvest is in progress.

In most States outside of the North Central region, prospects are not greatly different than on July 1 when the outlook was unusually good compared with 1944 and average. In Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, however, the hot, dry weather in July resulted in some decline in prospective oats production.

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

BARLEY: August 1 conditions indicate a production of 269,867,000 bushels of barley. This is 5 percent less than the 1944 crop of 284,426,000 bushels and 1 percent below the 1934-43 average of 273,481,000 bushels.

The indicated yield per acre on August 1 is 25.4 bushels, or an increase of 1.3 bushels since July 1. The present indicated yield is 2.4 bushels higher than in 1944 and 3.1 bushels above the 1934-43 average, and has been exceeded but three times in the past 20 years.

In response to generally favorable weather for the crop, yield prospects have improved since July 1 in practically all of the North Central States and in Colorado. Prospects have declined perceptibly however in Montana, Washington, and Oregon because of hot, dry weather. In California, the prospective production is the same as on July 1. Diseases and insects, which usually cause considerable damage, have caused little or no damage this year in most of the heavy producing areas.

RYE: Prospects for the 1945 rye crop improved during July. The August 1 forecast of 27,883,000 bushels is slightly above the 27,327,000 indicated on July 1. This year's crop, although about 8 percent larger than the 25,872,000 bushels produced last year is only about two-thirds of the 10-year average production. With the exception of last year it is the smallest crop since the drought year of 1936.

A yield of 13.3 bushels per acre is indicated compared with only 11.5 bushels in 1944 and a 10-year average of 11.9 bushels. Nebraska, which this year has over 16 percent of the United States acreage for harvest, expects a yield of 13.0 bushels. This is an increase of half a bushel over last month's indication and 2½ bushels above last year and average. Cool weather during the first three weeks of July was favorable for development and as a result rye filled out better than expected. North Dakota and South Dakota expect good yields well above both last year and average. However, the North Dakota crop ripened slowly due to the unusually cool season, with very little of the crop harvested by August 1. South Dakota still has considerable acreage to harvest and could suffer some loss if heavy rains or winds are received before the fields are harvested. Minnesota also has some acreage still unharvested due to weather conditions and to the desirability of cutting other grains first. Harvesting in most other States has been completed under favorable circumstances except in the Northeastern States where rainfall has been excessive.

BUCKWHEAT: Buckwheat production on August 1 is estimated at 7,715,000 bushels. This is 16 percent less than last year's large crop of 9,166,000 bushels but 8 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average of 7,121,000 bushels.

The acreage for harvest is estimated at 443,000 acres, a decrease of 14 percent from the 515,000 acres harvested in 1944 but still 5 percent above the 10-year average. Compared with a year ago decreases in acreage were reported in all of the larger producing States with New York showing a reduction of 12 percent, Pennsylvania 16 percent, and Minnesota 35 percent. Excessive rainfall at planting time was an important factor in reducing the acreage.

The indicated yield per acre of 17.4 bushels compares with 17.8 bushels last year and 16.9 bushels the 10-year average. Prospective yields are above average in practically all producing States. Moisture supplies are ample and generally good growing conditions have prevailed to date. Some acreage remained to be planted in Tennessee, while many Minnesota and Dakota fields were in bloom.

RICE: Better than usual growing conditions in most of the rice-producing area during July improved prospects for a record crop in 1945. Estimated production of 76 million bushels of rice, as of August 1, exceeds the July 1 estimate by 2 percent and the previous record production in 1944 by 8 percent. Better than average yields on a record acreage for harvest are the factors responsible for the large prospective production.

mbp

Optimum growing conditions in Arkansas improved yield prospects in that State by 2 bushels, with improvement most marked in the northern area where prospects had been least favorable on July 1. Fields show good color, good stands, are clean and without insect damage. Louisiana reports the best condition in 25 years and a crop two weeks ahead of last year. Harvest began the latter part of July with the first new-crop rice delivered to a mill on July 31. In Texas, also, harvest was in progress 2 weeks ahead of last year as a result of early planting and nearly ideal growing conditions. A heavy shift has continued, however, to locally adapted late-maturing varieties. California prospects remained very good as the crop made satisfactory progress during July in all sections.

Farm Stocks of old rice in the southern rice area on August 1 are estimated at 55,000 bushels, a relatively low total considering the record crops of the last few years. Early maturity of the new crop, combined with strong demand at ceiling prices has moved most rice to markets. California farm stocks are negligible.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed, indicated at 33,972,000 bushels, is 10½ million bushels larger than last year's crop of 23½ million bushels and exceeds the 10-year (1934-43) average by about 57 percent.

Very favorable growing weather prevailed in the important flaxseed producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. These 3 States have about 80 percent of the total acreage for harvest. In Montana, fourth State in importance with 308,000 acres, drought caused a decline from the July prospective yield and material loss of acreage is expected. The indicated yield in North Dakota is 7.5 bushels per acre, an increase of 0.5 bushel from July, but nearly a bushel below the splendid yield of 1944 and about 2 bushels above average. Minnesota has an indicated production of nearly 12 million bushels, which would be 81 percent greater than last year and 21.7 percent above average. South Dakota, another important producing State has an indicated yield of 10.5 bushels, the same as a month earlier but 1½ bushels greater than last year. The expected production in this State is 4,568,000 bushels, 63 percent greater than last year's crop and nearly three times average.

A large percentage of the greatly expanded acreage was seeded to rust resistant varieties. This fact, together with the cool spring, have greatly reduced the prevalence of rust and disease infection. Some rust damage has occurred, but primarily to non-resistant varieties; wilt damage occurred to some extent. With the wet weather experienced this year there are some very weedy fields, but these occur mainly where the acreage expanded to land less adapted to flaxseed. In general, stands are good and fields are relatively clean of weeds. Except for some late plantings, fields were in bloom on August 1 in the Northern zones, and in the boll and advancing toward ripening in the middle to lower zones of the northern Great Plains flaxseed States. In all but the extreme northern portion the crop is far enough advanced so that there is little danger of further damage from heat, rust or disease.

TOBACCO: The August 1 forecast of 1945 tobacco production, - 1,934 million pounds is approximately 2 percent above the estimate of last month, and second only to the all time record - 1,950 million pounds produced last year.

Losses occasioned by excessive rainfall in eastern North Carolina were more than offset by improvement in the old belt of North Carolina and Virginia. Local conditions in other areas have made significant changes in prospects for some types. The indicated yield per acre declined sharply from a month earlier in southern Maryland where heavy rainfall did considerable damage.

The production of tobacco used primarily in cigarettes, flue-cured and light air-cured, is indicated at 1,713 million pounds -- 1,135 million pounds of flue-cured, and 578 million pounds of light air-cured tobacco. The total for these tobaccos is approximately equal to the total last year, there being about 45 million pounds more flue-cured tobacco than last year with a corresponding reduction in burley and southern Maryland types.

Changes in prospective production of dark air-cured tobacco, during July, were negligible. A total of 42.3 million pounds is forecast compared with 44.5 million in 1944 and 36.1 million pounds, the 10-year (1934-43) average.

Estimated production of total cigar leaf, 121.6 million pounds, compares with last year's production of 127.7 million pounds and 114.8 million pounds, the average. The indicated reduction below last year is due to low yield prospects for fillers in both Pennsylvania and Ohio. Difficulties in cultivation due to excessive rainfall in Pennsylvania and general lateness in both States contribute to the poor production prospects.

BROOMCORN: A production of broomcorn this year less than half as large as the near-record crop of last year, and a little more than three-fourths an average crop, is indicated by August 1 conditions. The 1945 production is forecast at 31,400 tons, compared with 67,200 tons in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 40,130 tons. The greatest declines from the average are indicated for Illinois and New Mexico. On the other hand, larger than average crops are in prospect in Colorado and Texas, but even in the latter States production this year is expected to be much smaller than in 1944.

The small crop this year is attributed chiefly to unfavorable weather during the spring and early summer, fear that labor at harvest will be inadequate, and declines in prices and demand after much of the 1944 crop had moved from farms. At the normal planting times in the various districts, and for a number of weeks afterwards, it was too dry in some States, notably New Mexico and Colorado, and too wet and cool in other States, chiefly Oklahoma and Illinois. The result was that planting was delayed greatly and more replanting than usual was necessary. Abandonment, mostly because of drought, is estimated at 11.4 percent of the planted acreage this year compared with 5.2 percent last year, and is expected to be greater than usual. The crop up to August 1 made slower progress than normally.

Acreage for harvest this year is estimated at 240,000 acres, compared with 380,000 in 1944 and the average of 291,400 acres. Reductions from last year's acreage range from 22 percent in Texas to as much as 50 percent in Kansas. The average reduction is about 37 percent for the 6 principal broomcorn States. Compared with the average, the 1945 acreage is indicated to be larger only in Texas and Colorado, with percentage declines most marked for Illinois and Kansas.

The August 1 condition reports indicate a United States yield of 262 pounds per acre, compared with 354 pounds in 1944 and the average of 281 pounds. The greatest percentage reductions from last year's large yields generally are shown for New Mexico, where a record low yield is in prospect, and also for Oklahoma.

SOYBEANS: August 1 conditions point to a 1945 soybean crop of 188,284,000 bushels. This is only 2.4 percent below the 192,863,000 bushels last year and 2.5 percent less than the record crop of 193,125,000 bushels produced in 1943. The crop as a whole was planted late and got off to a rather poor start. Growing conditions, however, have been favorable and except for lateness soybeans look good. The late planted acreage will be subject to frost damage in some areas.

mbp

A yield of 18.1 bushels per acre is indicated as of August 1, slightly less than last year's yield of 18.4 bushels but above the 1934-43 average of 17.6 bushels per acre. All soybean-producing States except New York and Illinois expect better-than-average yields. However, the Illinois yield of 19 bushels is more than a bushel per acre below average. The crop in Illinois is exceptionally late, especially in the southern half of the State where plantings were delayed as much as a month from the usual planting time. The northern part of the State had better planting conditions but even here the crop will probably average a week later than usual. However, since planting time the weather has been very favorable for growth and the crop has made excellent progress. The Missouri and Kansas crop were also planted late and yields well below last year are expected, but with favorable growing weather the crop made good progress during the past month.

Ohio and Indiana both have prospects of good crops. The 21-bushel yield expected in Ohio is 4 bushels above last year and 2 bushels above average. The State has some late planted beans but with normal weather most of the crop should mature with little loss. Indiana also has considerable late planted acreage, especially in the southwestern counties, but with favorable growing weather the crop has made rapid progress. The yield of 18 bushels is well above last year and almost a bushel per acre above average. A higher than usual proportion of the acreage was planted in rows this year with these beans appearing in better condition than those planted solid. This shift in method of planting, plus more acreage planted with new improved varieties of seed, may more than offset the effects of any lowering of yields because of late planting.

COWPEAS: The August 1 condition of cowpeas was well above average. Reported at 78 percent, the condition on August 1 this year was 4 points above the 10-year average and 11 points above the low figure of August 1 a year ago.

Planting was delayed in some areas largely because of wet weather but growing conditions have been favorable and the crop has made good progress, especially in the major producing States. The Eastern and Southern States from Virginia to Texas report an August 1 condition above last year and above average, with the exception of Florida where the condition is the same as a year ago but slightly below average. In the minor producing States of Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the reported condition was better than last year but below average. Plantings were delayed in these States by floods and excessive wet weather.

Should the favorable conditions continue for the remainder of the season, cowpea production would still be comparatively low due to the very small acreage planted this year.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts for picking and threshing, based on August 1 intentions of growers, is indicated to be 3,238,000 acres. This is 3 percent more than the 3,150,000 acres harvested last year, 10 percent less than the record acreage in 1943 but 56 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Acreages have increased over 1944 in all the major producing States except Alabama which shows a decrease of 12 percent. Oklahoma and Texas show the largest increases of 17 and 10 percent respectively. The increase in the North Carolina acreage is 8 percent, Virginia 4 percent and Georgia 2 percent. The smaller producing States either show no change or a reduction in acreage.

August 1 conditions indicate a production of peanuts picked and threshed of 2,309 million pounds, the largest crop of record. If this production materializes it will be 9 percent larger than last year's crop of 2,111 million pounds and 4 percent above the previous record production in 1942.

mbp

In the Virginia-Carolina area too much rain in July prevented proper cultivation and resulted in many grassy fields. Stands are good and excellent growth has been made in those fields that are relatively free from grass. Too much rain has hindered dusting operations which will probably mean more leaf spot than usual. In Georgia, the heavy July rainfall has caused a heavy vine growth. Rains in July brought relief from dry weather in Alabama and yield prospects are satisfactory. Yields are expected to be above average in Texas, where moisture conditions are favorable, and in Oklahoma, where the weather was more favorable in July than in earlier months.

DRY BEANS: The dry edible bean production is forecast at 14,714,000 bags of 100 lbs. uncleaned. This is 1,414,000 bags or 9 percent less than the 1944 crop and 1,228,000 bags or 8 percent less than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 15,942,000 bags.

In the important bean producing States such as Michigan, New York, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado seeding was prolonged due to the very wet spring and many fields were seeded late. This has resulted in vines being in various stages of growth. Much of the early seeding has bloomed and set pods. Where heat has been intense there has been quite a heavy loss of bloom or failure to set pods.

In the Mountain States there is danger of severe losses if an early killing frost should occur because much of the crop is from one to two weeks late. Neither diseases nor insects have caused material damage. Excessive weediness in some fields in the humid areas is a serious handicap to the growth of the beans. Rains have been too frequent to permit proper cultivation of fields in the Eastern States.

Indicated yields range from fair to good but for the U. S. they average only 809 pounds (uncleaned basis) per acre, compared with 784 pounds last year and a 10-year (1934-43) average of 872 pounds.

DRY PEAS: Hot weather during July caught the dry pea crop in the Northwest at a critical stage of development. Maturity was hastened and further development of many pods was prevented in the very important Washington-Oregon-Northern-Idaho area. The production indicated by August 1 reports from growers is less than 5 million 100-pound bags in these 3 States and only 5½ million bags for the United States. This is a reduction of about 1 million bags from the production indicated by the information available on July 1. Last year's crop totaled 8.9 million bags but the 10-year (1934-43) average production was less than 4 million bags. Indicated production of 5½ million bags this year includes an allowance for dry peas harvested from about 11,000 acres originally intended for fresh or processing peas in Oregon.

HOPS: The record-breaking crop of hops that was in prospect on July 1 has improved during the month, and now gives promise of 55,154,000 pounds. This increase of nearly 400,000 pounds is due to improvement of the crop in Oregon, since in California and Washington the outlook on August 1 was the same as on July 1. If the final harvest from the hop yards confirms present indications the crop will be the biggest in the 30 years of record.

In Oregon during late June the crop was beginning to be attacked by downy mildew, but hot weather during July checked this damage and caused the vines to grow rapidly. Non-irrigated yards were beginning to need rain on August 1, although those in the Willamette Valley that have irrigation systems have an ample water supply. The Oregon crop is now forecast at 18,308,000 pounds. In Washington the 21,996,000 pounds in prospect is the same as a month earlier. Red spider damage is beginning to appear, but growers are alert, and dusting with airplanes is being done throughout the commercial hop area. The picking of Early Clusters is expected to begin soon after August 20 and end by September 10; Late Clusters will be picked throughout September, and Fuggles during the last half of August. In California, the crop forecast remains at 14,850,000 pounds, and the crop is in excellent condition. Harvesting is expected to start late this month.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Production of apples in commercial areas is indicated to be 68,882,000 bushels, a record low and only 55 percent of the 124,754,000 bushels produced in 1944. During July, a small improvement in prospects in the western States did not offset declining prospects in the east and the August 1 estimate is about one million bushels less than indicated on July 1. For the eastern States as a group the 1945 crop is only 31 percent of average and for the central States about 46 percent of average. For the Western region production is indicated about 4 percent below average.

For the North Atlantic area the production prospect declined 14 percent during July. The total is now indicated at 10,294,000 bushels, only 31 percent of the 1934-43 average production. In some sections the drop was heavier than expected. Rainy, humid weather during July was favorable for the development of scab and unfavorable for spraying. Some orchards have so few apples that spraying has been discontinued. The large moisture supplies have been favorable for growth of the small crop and sizes should be large. The early apples such as Duchess, Transparent and Wealthys, are relatively larger sized crops than the late varieties. In New England Gravenstein and Delicious are practically a failure and the set of McIntosh is light. This was the "off" year for Baldwins in most orchards and a light crop would have been harvested even with favorable conditions. In New York, all apples are sizing well but the early varieties show some cracking. The crop is very short in all sections of the State. The Lake Ontario crop is so near a failure that the market supplies from this section will be negligible. Prospects are more favorable in the Hudson Valley where a few Wealthys are now being harvested. The New York State crop is indicated at 3,510,000 bushels, about one-fifth of the 1944 production. Production in Pennsylvania is indicated at about 40 percent of last year. Much cracking is reported in the Adams-Franklin-York area and Staymans are dropping. In New Jersey most of the early varieties had been harvested by the end of July and Gravenstein and Wealthys are now moving, which is about 10 days earlier than usual.

In the South Atlantic States the crop is indicated about the same size as on July 1, one-fourth as large a production as last year. Declining prospects in Delaware and Maryland offset an increase in West Virginia. In Virginia, production prospects indicate the same size crop as July 1, or 3,145,000 bushels. This is about one-fifth of the 1944 production. Apples are about 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than usual. Soil moisture is ample for sizing but quality of the crop is the poorest in years.

The Central States total is indicated to be about one-half of the 1944 production. Larger-than-last year but below-average crops are expected in Illinois and Missouri. Spring freeze damage and poor pollination weather resulted in extremely short crop prospects in Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. In Ohio and Michigan frequent rains decreased the effectiveness of control sprays with the result that scab and worm injury is large. In Illinois, cool weather and good subsoil moisture supplies were favorable for sizing and the production prospect improved during July.

In the Western States, prospects improved moderately during July and production for the region is now indicated to be 42,219,000 bushels, 9 percent below last year. Production is indicated considerably above last year in California and Idaho but below 1944 in Washington, Oregon, and Colorado. In Washington, hot, dry July weather was mostly favorable for development and sizing. However, production of all principal varieties of apples will be lighter than

zfm

last year. Prospects appear least favorable for Jonathans and best for the Winesaps and Delicious varieties. The June drop was unusually heavy this season.

In the Hood River Valley of Oregon, Newtons and Spitzenbergs are expected to produce lighter crops than last year, but the Delicious crops is indicated to be as large and perhaps larger than in 1944. For the other Oregon commercial areas all important varieties appear in shorter supply than last year. California expects the largest production since 1937 or a crop 45 percent above last year and 17 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Gravensteins are estimated at 2,400,000 bushels in comparison with 1,782,000 in 1944. The crop is now moving in volume and making better sizes than expected earlier. Quality is good. In Colorado, prospective production is about two-thirds of last year's large crop. In Delta county, the principal carlot shipping area, apples are sizing well and quality is good. The Idaho crop is spotted with some orchards in the Twin Falls area short of fruit and large crops reported on many of the orchards in the southwestern section that had heavy crops in 1944.

PEACHES: Further improvement in the peach crop is reported and the August 1 estimate of 82,650,000 bushels is 3 percent above the 80,432,000 bushels estimated last month. This is a record production and is 9 percent larger than the 1944 crop of 75,963,000 bushels and about 44 percent above the 1934-1943 average of 57,201,000 bushels. Production in 1931 -- the previous record crop -- was 77,846,000 bushels. Improvement over July 1 estimates is indicated for every region and was greatest in the central States and in Michigan in particular. With moisture supplies abundant to excessive in all areas, the peach crop is sizing up unusually well. Damage from brown rot and insects has been heavy in excessively wet areas, however.

In the 10 Southern States, harvest was nearing completion on August 1 with the crop turning out even better than was expected a month ago. Production in this group of States is now estimated at 27,453,000 bushels which compares with 17,193,000 bushels last year and 15,762,000 bushels, the 10-year (1934-43) average. The previous record crop for this area was 24,903,000 bushels produced in 1941.

Harvesting of midseason varieties was beginning around August 1 in the North Atlantic States with Golden Jubilees ripening as far north as New York. Production for this region is expected to be above average though less than in 1944. New Jersey peaches are maturing from a week to ten days earlier than usual and Elberta harvest is expected to begin around August 20 with the peak expected before September 1. In Pennsylvania, Elberta prospects are good and peak harvest will probably occur between September 1 and September 15.

In the Central States peach prospects improved materially during July for Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Size and quality in these States are expected to be good. Early varieties should be on the market in volume by mid-August with peak movement of the principal varieties during the first or second week of September. In Illinois, a minor tornado struck peach areas in Union County on July 25 breaking and uprooting some trees and blowing off many peaches. Estimated production for the State dropped from 1,827,000 bushels a month ago to 1,806,000 on August 1. Peak harvest is expected in the Carbondale area and south about August 12-15 and in the Centralia area about August 17-20.

In Mesa County, Colorado, volume shipments are expected from August 23 to September 1 and in the Delta County area from September 1 to September 15. Colorado peaches improved in size and quality during July and the largest crop on record for the State is indicated. Utah has prospects for the largest crop since 1923 with trees in many orchards loaded to the breaking point.

In California prospects for Clingstone peaches improved further in July and production was estimated on August 1 at 19,668,000 bushels in comparison with 20,501,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 14,430,000 bushels. Freestone production at 11,918,000 bushels compares with 13,543,000 bushels in 1944 and the 1934-43 average of 8,959,000 bushels. California peaches are maturing later than usual and there is some fear that sharp peaks in ripening will occur which may overtax facilities for handling.

PEARS: Production prospects improved slightly during July, and the indicated production is now 33,162,000 bushels compared with 31,956,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 28,616,000 bushels. Prospects in the Western and Southern States improved somewhat, but in the North Central and North Atlantic States the production outlook continues to be very poor because of damage by spring freezes.

In the three Pacific Coast States the indicated crop is the largest of record. A total of 26,031,000 bushels is indicated for these three States compared with 23,436,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 19,931,000 bushels. The three Pacific Coast States have about 78 percent of the total United States crop this season. The Bartlett crop in these States is placed at 20,245,000 bushels compared with 17,846,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 14,695,000 bushels. Other pears in the three States are placed at 5,786,000 bushels compared with 5,590,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 5,237,000 bushels.

In Washington Bartlett pears are sizing very well and another lage crop is in prospect. Weather conditions have been favorable and harvest is expected to get under way late in August. Other pears in this State are developing satisfactorily. Most varieties are showing the best prospects for harvest in years. In Oregon, sizes of Bartlett pears may not be up to earlier expectations because some farmers were very late in getting their orchards thinned. Harvesting of Bartletts should start in the Medford area about the middle of August and in the Hood River Valley approximately 10 days later. Other pears in Oregon are slightly below last season's crop but are substantially above average. Harvesting of California Bartletts for the fresh market started about July 9 and these are now moving steadily from all shipping areas except Nevada, El Dorado and Lake counties. A smaller volume than usual has gone to storage for canning. The crop is large and the fruit is reported to be clean and of good quality. Other pear varieties in California have improved in production prospects. Hardys will be ready for canning or shipping before the Bartlett harvest finishes. Most of the Hardys probably will go for canning.

In the more important Eastern producing States of New York and Michigan the pear crop in most commercial areas is a near failure due to spring freezes.

GRAPES: August 1 conditions point to a United States grape crop of 2,801,900 tons in 1945 compared with 2,736,550 tons in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 2,474,835 tons. Prospective production for 1945 is the second largest crop of record, being exceeded only by the crop of 2,972,900 tons produced in 1943.

Growing conditions were mostly favorable during July and crop prospects increased about 3 percent over the estimate of July 1. The weather in California was warm during the month and grapes in that State continued to make good development. The August 1 estimates for wine and table grapes are the same as those of July 1, but for raisin grapes the production prospects are slightly higher than those of a month ago. Shipments of Thompson Seedless and Red and White Malagas

hsj

from southern San Joaquin Valley areas began late in July. These varieties, along with other table varieties, will be available in continuous supply for many weeks unless limited by a scarcity of refrigerator cars for shipment. In Washington a large crop is also in prospect. Conditions in eastern Washington were excellent in July and grapes have made good progress.

In the Northeastern, South Atlantic, North Central and South Central regions the prospective grape crop is very light due largely to spring freezes. These regions have only 4 percent of the 1945 grape crop, whereas the Western States have 96 percent. California alone has 95 percent of the United States crop this season.

In the more important Eastern producing States of New York, Ohio, Michigan and in Arkansas the crop is later than usual and production prospects are very uncertain because production will be mostly on secondary growth. Some concern is felt by growers in the Lake Erie region about the possibility of damage by October frosts.

CITRUS: Condition of the 1945-46 United States orange crop averaged 70 percent on August 1 compared with 69 percent on July 1 and 79 percent on August 1 last year. Grapefruit averaged 67 percent on August 1, compared with 65 percent July 1 and 75 percent on August 1, 1944.

Florida citrus groves received almost daily rains during July and appear to have almost recovered from effects of the severe spring drought. Most groves put on a heavy late bloom in July but the set is somewhat irregular with several different sizes of fruit on the same trees. The outcome from this late bloom and set is still uncertain. Condition of Florida oranges was reported at 61 percent on August 1 compared with 55 percent a month earlier and 77 percent on August 1, 1944. Grapefruit condition was reported at 57 percent compared with 51 on July 1 and 72 on August 1, 1944. Tangerine condition improved from 45 percent on July 1 to 55 percent on August 1 but is still sharply below last year's August condition of 79 percent.

In the Texas citrus area, temperatures during July were above average and rainfall was considerably below average. Although water for irrigation had reached a critically low stage early in July, rains in other areas of the Rio Grande watershed the latter part of July enabled most groves to be sufficiently irrigated. Only a few groves appeared to be suffering from heat and lack of moisture. Growth of fruit, however, has been slow, although still possibly ahead of last year to the same date. August 1 condition of Texas oranges was reported at 80 percent -- 2 points less than July 1 and 2 points less than a year earlier. August 1 condition of grapefruit was 76 percent -- 3 points less than a month earlier and also 3 points less than a year earlier.

Arizona citrus prospects are varied, with the outlook better for grapefruit than for oranges. Trees are in good condition but April frosts caused a poor set of fruit in many groves. Condition of oranges was reported at 76 percent, the same as on July 1 but 7 points below August 1, 1944. Grapefruit condition was 77 percent, 1 point above a month earlier but 1 point below a year earlier.

California citrus prospects continue favorable. Groves are in good condition, amply irrigated, and generally well cared for. Condition of oranges is 76 percent -- 3 points less than last month and 4 points less than August 1 last year. Grapefruit condition is 82 percent -- 1 point down from July 1 but 3 points above a year ago. Lemon condition averaged 77 percent which is 3 points less than last month but the same as a year ago.

hs j

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production in California is indicated at 71,000 tons, which is 23 percent smaller than the record 1944 crop but is 7 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average. Harvesting continued steadily during July and is expected to continue throughout August and September. The plum crop in Michigan is extremely light, the 1,700 tons now indicated being 73 percent below last year and 66 percent below average.

Prospective production of dried prunes in California remains at 212,000 tons (dried basis) - about one-third greater than the short 1944 production and 3 percent above the 10-year average. Prunes in most orchards made good growth during July. The first picking is expected to commence in the earlier coastal areas late in August.

Washington, Oregon and Idaho have prospects for a total prune crop for all purposes of 152,600 tons (fresh basis), a slight increase over the July 1 indication. The prospective crop this year is 38 percent greater than 1944 production and 7 percent above average. Warm weather has benefited prunes in both eastern and western Washington, and good sizes are developing. Harvest in the main areas is expected to commence late in August or early in September. In the Milton-Freewater district of eastern Oregon, some drop has occurred and in Union County the crop definitely is less than was indicated a month ago. It now appears that a portion of the Milton-Freewater crop may be frozen this year. The western Oregon crop is very late, with harvest not expected to become general until about mid-September. Indications are that a larger-than-usual proportion of the crop may be canned and frozen. Idaho has prospects for a heavy prune crop this year. The crop is generally "clean", although prunes in some orchards are badly marked from hail damage. Harvesting is expected to get under way about September 1.

CHERRIES: Production of sweet and sour varieties combined is now estimated at 133,360 tons in the 12 commercial cherry States. This is 5 percent higher than was estimated a month ago but 34 percent below the 202,090 tons harvested last year and 13 percent below the 1934-43 average production of 153,141 tons. Harvesting of both sweet and sour cherries was practically completed during July with both types turning out better than was expected on July 1. Sweet cherry production is indicated at 93,770 tons this year in comparison with 85,300 tons last year and the 6-year (1938-43) average of 80,250 tons. The 1945 production is the highest of record since the beginning of the present series of estimates in 1938. In contrast, sour cherry production this year is indicated at only 39,590 tons - the lowest in a similar series. Production in 1944 was 116,790 tons and the 1938-43 average was 82,602 tons.

Of the three most important western sweet-cherry States, Washington and Oregon have the largest crops of record and the California crop has only been exceeded by those of 1942 and 1939. In Oregon, harvesting weather was very good until July 21 and by that time practically the entire sweet crop had been harvested except in the late, elevated areas. Heavy worm infestation in western Oregon caused the loss of a considerable tonnage of cherries in that area.

With abundant rainfall and a light set, sweet cherries in New York sized well and production is now estimated at 2,600 tons - an increase of 400 tons over the July 1 indication. Sweet cherries cracked badly in western New York. In Pennsylvania and Ohio production turned out slightly less than was expected a month ago and in Michigan where the crop was almost wiped out by early season frosts no change is shown from the July estimate of only 500 tons.

The sour cherry harvest was completed in New York by August 4 except for a few Morellas. Because of the large size attained, production, at an estimated 7,300 tons, has turned out much above that expected on July 1 but is still far below the 1944 production of 22,100 tons and the 1938-43 average of 19,150 tons.

Pennsylvania sour cherries were generally under-sized and of poor color in the Adams County section due to the defoliated condition of many trees. In the Erie belt size was fair. The Pennsylvania harvest was over by August 1. In Michigan harvest is nearing completion with an estimated production of only 8,800 tons which compares with 50,000 tons in 1944 and 31,333 tons the 6-year average.

In the 6 western sour cherry States production is estimated at 12,190 tons - 27 percent below the 1944 production and 13 percent below the 1938-43 average.

APRICOTS: Production of apricots in the three important States (California, Washington and Utah) is now placed at 210,500 tons, a reduction of about 1 percent from the July 1 estimate. The prospective crop this year is 41 percent smaller than the record 1944 production but is only 2 percent below the 1934-43 average.

In California, very few apricots remained to be harvested after August 1, and these were in very late areas of little commercial importance. The crop did not turn out as well as was expected on July 1, being currently estimated at 177,000 tons compared with 180,000 tons indicated a month ago, 324,000 tons produced last year and the 10-year (1934-43) average of 197,700 tons. Canners and freezers took a large portion of the crop, which will result in a relatively small production of dried apricots.

The prospective Washington crop of 23,100 tons is 7 percent below the July 1 indication and 8 percent less than the 1944 outturn but is 70 percent greater than the 1934-43 average. High temperatures during July hastened maturity and did not permit proper sizing. Picking started the first week in July and is now well along.

Prospects in Utah improved during July. The indicated production of 10,400 tons is 21 percent above the July forecast, 76 percent greater than the 1944 crop, and more than double the average. Harvesting is in full swing now, with the light Washington County crop already gathered. The crop was late ripening, but fruit for the most part is of excellent size and quality. However, there was some local hail damage, and in some orchards sizes will run small because growers were unable to get the crop thinned.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS AND FILBERTS: The 63,700 tons of walnuts in prospect are 5,100 tons less than last year's crop, but 6,070 more than the 10-year average. In California the crop is heaviest in the areas north of the Tehachapis, being more irregular in the southern counties. Over the entire State there is less than the usual amount of blight.

California's all-time record almond crop of 23,100 tons is approaching maturity, and knocking is expected to begin during the latter part of August. Yields are especially heavy in the upper San Joaquin Valley.

A total of 5,860 tons of filberts are forecast for Washington and Oregon, which is 600 tons less than in 1944, but 2,489 tons more than the 10-year average. The Washington crop of 860 tons is equal to the record crop of last year, but Oregon's 5,000 tons compares with 5,600 a year ago, and the record of 6,200 tons in 1942.

CRANBERRIES: A heavy cranberry bloom in Massachusetts and New Jersey failed to produce a heavy set. Limited frost damage, excessive flooding, and heavy rains are believed to have affected the set. Prospects are still for a much larger crop in Massachusetts than the very light production last year but not as large as was expected at blossoming time. Fruit worm infestation has been quite light to date in Massachusetts. The season is very late in Wisconsin with prospects for a crop considerably smaller than the large crop last year. A good crop is expected in Washington.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California figs have made good development to date, and the condition of 82 percent, while 3 points below 1944, is the same as the 10-year average. The crop of Calimyrnas is lighter than last year, but prospects for other varieties are relatively better. Olives, with a condition of 40 percent, show prospects for a relatively light crop. On August 1 last year the condition of olives was 52 percent, and the 10-year average is 57.

PECANS: Prospects as of August 1 indicate a record crop of 148,331,000 pounds of pecans this season. This is 6 percent larger than the 1944 production of 140,165,000 pounds and 52 percent greater than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 97,346,000 pounds. Larger crops than last season are expected in all States except Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. Indicated production of improved varieties is 66,130,000 pounds, compared with 59,146,000 pounds last season. The prospective crop of seedling pecans is 82,201,000 pounds, compared with 81,019,000 pounds in 1944.

A record crop is expected in Georgia where weather has been favroable for pecans although rainfall in July hampered spraying to some extent. No serious damage has been caused so far by diseases although a period of dry weather with ample sunshine is now needed for continued favorable development of the crop. In North Carolina and South Carolina, large crops are expected again this year. Indications are for good crops in Alabama and Mississippi although there has been considerable shedding of pecans in Mississippi, particularly in the southeast counties. Production of pecans in Louisiana is expected to be much smaller than the bumper crop of last season, especially in the Shreveport area. In this area, a light crop of pecans set and later it was damaged extensively by case bearers. The outlook is variable in other areas, being more favorable in the central, north central, and northeast parishes than elsewhere. The Oklahoma crop is expected to be above that of 1944 as well as larger than average. Production in Texas is expected to be smaller than the bumper crop of last season, but much larger than average. Some insect damage is reported in southern counties. A good crop is expected in central Texas, but prospects are poor in the eastern counties.

POTATOES: A potato crop of 420,206,000 bushels is indicated for the Nation as prospective production improved about 12 million bushels in July. A crop of 379,436,000 bushels was harvested in 1944 and the 10-year (1934-43) average is 375,091,000 bushels. Only in 1928 and 1943, when production amounted to 427,249,000 and 464,999,000 bushels respectively, has the crop now in prospect been exceeded. A U. S. yield of 147.7 bushels is in prospect. The yield of 139.6 bushels produced in 1943 is the previous record high. Indicated yields in most areas of the country exceed both the 1944 and 10-year average yields.

For the 18 surplus late States, a crop of 291,641,000 bushels is in prospect, compared with 271,479,000 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 257,604,000 bushels. Prospects in these States improved about eight and one-third million bushels in July.

Compared with the July estimate, there is an increase of about 3 million bushels in the three eastern surplus late States. Most of this increase is in the Long Island crop which is producing near-record yields. Some improvement also is reported in the up-state, New York crop although conditions are irregular as

the result of late plantings. Excessive moisture on mucklands and low spots has prevented proper cultivation. In Aroostook County, Maine, the crop made good growth during July. Stands are generally good. A large set of tubers is reported and late blight has not developed significantly even though July rainfall was heavy. The crop in Pennsylvania deteriorated slightly in July because wet weather prevented adequate spraying.

Yield prospects improved during the past month in each of the 5 central surplus late States except Michigan. Cool weather prevailed in these States during July and the supply of moisture has been adequate - in fact, growing conditions have been excellent since mid-June. Early potato harvest has started in the Bay County area of Michigan.

In the 10 western surplus late States, August 1 conditions indicate a crop only slightly higher than indicated last month. Improved prospects in Nebraska, Idaho and Nevada were almost offset by declines in Montana, Colorado and Oregon. In Nebraska, the early crop is yielding unusually well and late potato prospects have improved. The crop in Idaho made rapid development in July. In Colorado, the early crop is not yielding as high as expected a month ago and yields are below the average of recent years. The crop declined in the San Luis Valley during the past month as early frost damage appears to be heavier than indicated July 1. In Oregon, potatoes made satisfactory growth during July and are in very good condition in Malheur County and in parts of the Crook-Deschutes irrigated area. The early crop in the Malheur section is yielding unusually well. The crop in the Klamath Falls area is in fair to good condition as much of this acreage was planted late. In Washington the early crop is yielding very satisfactorily, but hot weather in July reduced the prospective crop on some non-irrigated acreage. In the Tulelake area of northern California, cold weather at planting time delayed the crop. However, it made favorable development in July.

Prospective production in the 12 other late States is estimated at 31,712,000 bushels — up about a million bushels from the July 1 estimate. In the 5 other New England States, increased prospective production in New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts was almost off-set by lower prospects in Rhode Island and Connecticut where excessive rainfall has leached the fertilizer from the soil. Only light yields are being harvested from the early acreage in the Connecticut Valley. Prospective production improved during July in the 5 central States with higher yields now indicated for Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

Each of the 7 Intermediate States, except Delaware, has prospects for a larger crop than was indicated on July 1. The commercial early crop in Kansas and Missouri was not damaged as severely by blight as was indicated a month ago. Harvest of the commercial early crop in Virginia and Maryland is about completed. In New Jersey, the crop improved last month despite an extended period of wet weather.

In the early potato States, marketing of the commercial early crop is about complete. Only in California and the Texas Panhandle are shipments still moving in volume. Unusually good yields are being harvested in the latter area.

SWEETPOTATOES: Conditions during July were for the most part favorable for sweetpotato growth, and the production indicated on August 1 is about 5 percent above the July forecast. A crop of 67,133,000 bushels is now indicated, which is 6 percent less than the 1944 production of 71,651,000 bushels but is slightly above the 10-year (1934-43) average of 67,059,000 bushels, despite the fact thatthe

acreage for harvest this year is about 11 percent below average. The indicated yield per acre of 94.3 bushels this year is the highest since 1929, when it was slightly above 100 bushels, and compares with 92.9 bushels in 1944 and the 10-year average of 84.2 bushels.

Yield prospects improved during July in all States except New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Kentucky and Tennessee, where yields indicated by conditions on August 1 were the same as those in prospect a month earlier. Only in Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas are 1945 yields expected to exceed those of last year, but these will be more than sufficient to offset lower yields in 12 other States. The indicated yield per acre for each sweetpotato State is above its 10-year average.

Prospects improved 5 percent during July in both the South Central and South Atlantic States, which together are expected to produce more than 90 percent of the crop this season. Conditions were very favorable in most of these States, although excessive moisture did some damage to the commercial crop in Virginia, especially in low-lying fields, and rain is needed in some sections of Arkansas and Kentucky. In Louisiana, which usually accounts for approximately one-half of the rail carlot shipments, an excellent crop of good quality sweetpotatoes is in prospect. Most of the crop in this State was "laid by" prior to July rains. Conditions there have been favorable for rapid vine growth and a good set of potatoes. In the North Central States, where the crop is of relatively minor importance, the indicated production is 10 percent above July 1 prospects, with all States showing improvement. New Jersey prospects remain at the level indicated a month ago. A 4 percent increase is shown for California. Harvesting was general by August 1 in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and south central Texas.

SUGAR BEETS: The prospects for a favorable yield of sugar beets improved during July due to favorable weather and an adequacy of irrigation water in the Western States. Production for the United States is forecast at 9,332,000 tons which is about 38 percent above the production of last year and only 3 percent lower than the 10-year (1934-43) average production.

Despite the adverse conditions during the seeding period and labor shortages in some areas during the blocking and thinning season, the crop has attained satisfactory development. In the Great Lakes States the planting season extended over a much longer period than usual -- from early April till July. As a result there is much irregularity as to size of plants. Stands range from poor to excellent in Michigan where most fields show good color and heavy top growth. The final outcome of this area will be determined largely by the character of the weather in late fall. The Western States had relatively warm temperatures during July and ample water was available for irrigation. While the United States average yield increased during the month only a little more than 1/2 ton per acre to 13.1 tons per acre, no State showed a lower yield than was indicated on July 1.

If recovery of sugar should be the same per ton as in 1944, and if the present forecast of beet production is realized, sugar production from the present beet crop should approximate 1,350,000 tons of sugar, compared with the 985,000 tons produced in 1944.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR & SEED: Total production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is forecast at 6,976,000 tons, about 2 percent above the crop indicated a month earlier. This compares with production in 1944 of 6,148,000 tons.

hsj

With good stands in Louisiana and fields well cultivated, much of the sugarcane shows larger growth than usual on August 1. Beneficial rains fell over most of the sugar belt in July but still more moisture is needed in some areas for optimum development. After a poor start in the spring due to dry weather, the cane crop in south Florida is now making good progress.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Another large sorghum grain crop is in prospect for 1945. Present indications are that about 114 million bushels will be produced this year. A crop of this size would be the second largest of record and although far below the record crop of 182 million bushels produced last year, would be about 62 percent above the 1934-43 average production of over 70 million bushels. The only other year in which production approached that indicated this year was in 1941 when approximately 112 million bushels were produced. The sharp decrease in production compared with a year ago is due in large part to a smaller acreage of all sorghums and to unfavorable weather at planting time, which prevented farmers from planting grain varieties at the optimum time to permit maturity.

The indicated acreage of all sorghums to be harvested for grain is 7,268,000 acres, about 20 percent less than the 9,117,000 acres harvested for grain last year, but almost 49 percent above the 1934-43 average. The 1945 acreage for grain is expected to be materially below that harvested a year ago in all main producing States from South Dakota southward through Oklahoma and Texas and also in producing States west of this area. Acreage for grain is 39 percent below a year ago in Kansas, 19 percent in Oklahoma, 11 percent in Texas, and 52 percent below in New Mexico. Approximately 47 percent of the total acreage of all sorghums for harvest will be harvested for grain. This compares with 51 percent a year ago and about 33 percent, the 10-year average. In the past 4 or 5 years an upward trend has occurred in the percentage of total sorghums harvested for grain. The increase in combine varieties in recent years is largely responsible for this trend.

Indicated 1945 yields per acre are materially below a year ago in all main producing States but range from 1 to 6 bushels above the 10-year average. The indicated United States average yield of 15.7 bushels per acre, although far below the 1944 yield of 19.9 bushels per acre, slightly exceeds the 1943 yield and is 2 bushels above the 1934-43 average. The final outturn of the crop depends, in large part, on the weather during the remainder of the season.

The sorghum crop, as a whole, was planted unusually late this year. Stages of growth vary considerably. As usual, the Texas crop shows a wide range in development. Harvest is about over in south Texas commercial areas. Some acreage is still being planted in the southern plains territory but such acreage will be primarily for forage. Conditions are particularly unfavorable in northeast New Mexico, where rains were not sufficient for farmers to plant their intended acreage. Dry conditions now prevail in parts of Kansas, further delaying the crop which was already off to a late start. There the crop varies from just coming up to shoulder high.

HAY: August 1 reports from crop reporters indicate that 104 million tons of hay will be made in 1945. Unusually good growing weather in most States has resulted in some heavy stands which have been harvested with difficulty because the cool, rainy weather interfered with proper curing. Most farmers have plenty of hay but some of it is of rather poor quality. A few farmers have put up all the hay they need and have stopped cutting. If 104 million tons are finally harvested, this year's crop will be only 1 million tons smaller than the record 105 million ton crop made in 1942. The 1944 crop was only 98 million tons.

hsj

Production of alfalfa hay is expected to exceed 33 million tons this year compared with less than 32 million in 1944. Indicated yields of alfalfa hay per acre are near or above average in all States. Yields of clover-timothy hay are also generally above average and production will be nearly 31 million tons which would be some 2 million more than last year. This year's crop of all kinds of tame hay is now expected to exceed 90 million tons compared with 84 million in 1944. However, with exceptionally high yields per acre some farmers may limit cuttings to what they can handle to advantage. Wild hay yields per acre are generally above average and indicated production is almost 14 million tons, which would be nearly as much as was harvested in 1944.

PASTURES: With ample moisture in most sections maintaining a good growth of grass, an abundance of green feed was available in farm pastures through July this year. The condition of pastures on August 1 averaged 88 percent of normal, the highest for the date in a quarter of a century. The decline from July 1 this year was only 1 point as compared with the average (1934-43) drop of 7 points. The excellent August 1 pasture condition contrasted sharply with that a year ago when most of the Eastern half of the country was affected by drought and there was an extreme shortage of pasture feed along the central Atlantic seaboard and in much of the area from the central Great Lakes southwestward to Texas.

There were a few sections of the Southwest and Northwest that did not share in the good grazing conditions on August 1. In central and southeastern New Mexico and the adjacent high plains of Texas, pastures and ranges showed no material improvement from drought conditions that have prevailed for several months. Likewise sections of South Texas continued short of rain. However, in Arizona, northeastern New Mexico and the Trans-Pecos area of Texas, pasture and range condition improved considerably as the result of July rains. Pastures in the Northwest deteriorated from the unusually good condition at the beginning of July. Declines in condition of 10 points or more were registered in Montana, Washington, and Oregon, with northern Montana and western Oregon and Washington showing affects of dry weather. These areas received no appreciable relief during the first week of August.

East of the Rockies, pastures averaged unusually good for August 1 and were supplying livestock an abundance of green feed in nearly all sections. Between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard pastures were markedly better than on August 1 last year. Condition of pastures was 15 points or more above that a year ago in all of these States except South Carolina which was up 9 points and Florida which did not quite equal the good conditions on August 1 last year. In southern New England, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, and Tennessee the condition of pastures was more than 30 points higher than a year ago and in New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky more than 50 points up. In the Appalachian area from western Pennsylvania to Tennessee and in South Carolina and eastern Georgia there were some local areas where pastures were only fair, but rains since the first of August have been helpful. West of the Mississippi River, States having much better pasture feed than a year ago included Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. In the West North Central States, pastures averaged slightly better than the lush growth of 1942 and reported condition for the region was the highest since 1915.

MILK PRODUCTION: July milk production on farms, at 12.4 billion pounds, not only continued at record levels but showed the sharpest gain (7 percent) from the corresponding month a year earlier than has occurred for any month since 1941. While milk cow numbers have begun to decline, high milk production per cow has maintained total production at a relatively high level. Excellent pasture feed this year in contrast to the drought conditions in central and eastern regions of the country a year earlier is, in part, responsible for the

zfm

sharp gain. Continuation of the high rate of concentrate feeding also contributed to the record milk flow per cow. During the first 7 months of this year milk production totaled 76.3 billion pounds -- over 3 billion pounds or 4 percent more than last year's record output for the same months. Due to the extremely high milk flow during July, a much larger production of the total milk was utilized in manufactured products this year than a year earlier.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1934-43 Average, 1944 and 1945

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	1945 / 1944	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
June	11,470	12,498	13,030	104	2.92	3.02	3.11
July	10,697	11,570	12,363	107	2.63	2.70	2.85
Jan.-July Incl.	66,423	73,244	76,301	104.2	2.39	2.50	2.58

Although production per cow declined less than usual from July 1 to August 1, the decline was much the same as that of the most recent four years omitting 1943. All regions declined seasonally except the South Central which showed a contra-seasonal gain. Decreases ranged from 1 percent in the South Atlantic region to 14 percent in the East North Central. In crop correspondents' herds, milk production per cow was reported at 16.43 pounds on August 1 which was 8 percent higher than on the same date last year and exceeds the previous August 1 record of 1942 by 3 percent. Milk flow was the highest ever shown for the date in all geographic regions except the South Central and the West. Gains from the same date a year earlier ranged from 9 to 11 percent in all regions but the West. In that area, production per cow on August 1 was only fractionally lower than a year earlier and was exceeded in other years only by 1941 and 1943. Substantially higher production per cow than the 10-year (1934-43) average was shown in all regions. The proportion of milk cows in crop correspondent's herds reported milked was 73.7 percent on August 1. While above the proportion reported a year earlier it is lower for the date than any other year in the past decade. The decline from July 1 to August 1 in the proportion milked was less marked than during the previous 3 years but about the same as in 1939 and 1940. With this year's extremely high milk flow, it is likely that cows which ordinarily would have been turned dry still furnished sufficient milk on August 1 to justify their being milked.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: This summer farmers have fed milk cows liberally with grain and concentrates despite the unusual abundance of pasture feed. In herds kept by crop reporters the amount of concentrate ration fed per milk cow on August 1 averaged 3.39 pounds, a gain of 8 percent over the 3.13 pounds reported a year earlier. The increase over comparable dates last year was considerably less than on June 1 when rates of feeding were stimulated by cool weather, but was somewhat more than on February 1 or April 1 this year.

Financial incentives for feeding concentrates to milk cows have been good this summer. The July milk-feed price ratio, including allowances for dairy production payments, averaged the second highest in 35 years of record, having been exceeded only in 1941. The July butterfat-feed price ratio was likewise the most favorable of any year of record except 1941. July 1 stocks of feed grains on farms were well above either last year or the 10-year average.

In general the gains in rate of feeding appear to be greatest in the Plains States where pasture condition this year is not much different from a year ago.

and the smallest in those sections where drought last year encouraged liberal supplementary feeding at that time but which now are well supplied with grass. Regionally the South Central group was up most sharply with most the gain in the States west of the Mississippi River, especially Texas. The West North Central States were also up sharply. East of the Mississippi River, increases in rates of feeding were comparatively small with the South Atlantic area showing no change from last year and the North Atlantic and East North Central showing gains of 4 and 3 percent respectively. In the Western States as a group the amount of concentrates fed per milk cow showed an average increase of 9 percent.

NUMBER OF MILK COWS TURNS DOWNWARD: Results of the Department of Agriculture's mid-year livestock survey indicate that the number of milk cows in the United States has apparently passed its peak. In June 1945 there were about 2 percent fewer milk cows on farms than at the same time in 1944, according to the analysis of reports on some 140,000 milking herds obtained in cooperation with the Post Office Department. The upward trend in milk cow numbers, which began in the late 1930's and reached a maximum rate of increase in late 1941 and early 1942, gradually leveled off in the more recent war years. Numbers apparently reached a high point in the late summer of 1944, and then began a gradual decline which extended through the first half of 1945.

Factors behind the decline of milk cow numbers are not entirely clear, but it appears that the cumulative effect of tight labor supply on farms has been a strong influence. The tendency to cut back milk cow numbers, already in evidence in the Northern Plains and some Western States a year ago, has spread eastward and southward. Most sharply affected have been the sideline dairy areas in which the dual-purpose type cows milked can be readily shifted to use for beef production when available help has to be concentrated on crops or livestock enterprises other than dairy. In the first 5 months of 1945 slaughter of cows and heifers was considerably heavier than a year earlier, and for the last year and a half farmers have been saving fewer heifer calves to replace milk cows.

In some of the more important dairy areas, the slowing up of the rate of increase may indicate that milk cow numbers, after considerable expansion, are approaching the limits of present feed resources. This year feed supplies in most areas have been adequate and price relationships including Government production payments have been rather favorable to milk production. Good pastures coupled with a high rate of concentrate feeding have pushed milk output per cow to new high records this spring and summer, and total milk production has been very high despite the somewhat smaller number of milk cows on United States farms.

The area of sharpest decline in milk cow numbers during the past year centered in the Great Plains. In the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, and Colorado decreases exceeded 5 percent. In all those States, as well as in Iowa, Kansas and Arizona where 4 percent decreases were reported, the mid-year change represented an acceleration of a declining trend already in evidence at the beginning of 1945 and, in some cases, as far back as mid-1944.

On the other hand, milk cow numbers in a few of the more important dairy States increased during the 12-month period ending in mid-1945. In New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and California milk cow numbers were slightly greater than a year earlier. Some less important dairy States including New Hampshire, Florida, Arkansas, and Louisiana also showed increases. Except for Arkansas, the sale of whole milk is the principal market outlet for milk from farms in these States. In Vermont, New Jersey, Indiana, and Mississippi milk cow numbers were maintained at the mid-1944 level.

mbp

In Minnesota and Missouri, the principal whole milk selling States of the West North Central group, milk cow numbers were 3 percent lower than a year earlier. In Missouri a sharp reversal of the previous upward trend was indicated. In those States of the North Atlantic and East North Central area where declines in milk cow numbers were recorded, the decreases were mostly small but unusually contrasted with previous increases. In southern New England shortage of roughage as the result of last year's drought appears to have contributed to the decline of 2 percent in milk cow numbers. Influence of drought on winter feed supplies was also probably at work in Tennessee and Kentucky where declines of 4 percent and 3 percent, respectively, were registered.

In the group of States extending from Maryland to Alabama, declines of 1 or 2 percent in milk cow numbers were in evidence. In North Carolina the decline followed a period of rather rapid increase. In Texas, Washington, and Oregon numbers dropped 4 percent during the year, the first decline of major significance after a short period of fairly stable numbers.

Milk Cows on Farms in June
Percentage of previous year, by regions, 1940-45

Region	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Atlantic	101.3	101.4	100.1	99.8	102.1	100.5
E. N. Central	101.9	102.8	103.5	102.0	102.6	99.9
W. N. Central	102.3	103.2	103.5	102.6	99.5	95.6
S. Atlantic	101.0	102.7	103.2	102.4	102.7	98.8
S. Central	100.8	103.1	105.6	102.3	101.5	98.0
Western	102.6	103.7	104.0	101.2	101.3	97.9
UNITED STATES	101.7	102.8	103.5	102.0	101.4	98.2

HEIFER CALVES SAVED FOR MILK COWS: The number of heifer calves saved this spring for later use as milk cows was considerably smaller than in 1944 and apparently the lowest since the late 1930's. In answer to the question, "Number of this spring's heifer calves being saved for milk cows?", farmers reporting in the June Livestock Survey indicated a decrease from a year earlier in all major regions. Considering both the number of calves reported saved and the number of milk cows on farms reporting it would appear that the nationwide decline in spring heifer calves saved was about 6 percent. Regionally, the percentage declines were sharpest in coastal and southern portions of the country and smallest in the North Central area. Following last year's decrease, the downward trend has now extended through two years.

While the entire year's calf crop is not covered by the June reports, experience in previous years has been that they are a rather good indiction of direction of yearly change. Thus, the decrease in heifer calves saved points toward a smaller number of replacements for milking herds 1½ to 2 years hence. The influence of fewer replacements on the number of milk cows on farms could, of course, be tempered or even offset by a lower rate of culling. Furthermore some heifer calves not now intended for the milking herd may later be used for that purpose if conditions warrant. However, with the number of milk cows on farms already smaller than a year ago, present prospects for increases in milk cows in the near future do not look particularly bright.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,591,000,000 eggs in July -- 2 percent fewer than in July last year but 33 percent more than the 10-year (1934-43) average. Egg production reached new record high levels for the month in the North Central States and equaled the record of last year in the South Central States. However, egg production decreased in all other parts

of the country with decreases ranging from 3 percent in the South Atlantic to 18 percent in the Western States. The aggregate production for the first 7 months of this year, for the country as a whole, was 38,346,000,000 eggs -- 6 percent fewer than were produced during the same period last year, but 36 percent more than the 10-year average. The 7 month production was below that of last year in all parts of the country.

The rate of egg production per layer in July was 14.5 eggs, a new record high for the month, compared with 13.8 last year and 13.1 for the 10-year average. The rate in July was the highest of record in all parts of the country except the West where there was a decrease from last year. Favorable weather during July and close culling of unproductive birds were conducive to a heavy rate of lay. The rate of lay during the first 7 months of this year, for the United States as a whole, was 102.6 eggs compared with 99.9 last year and 92.1 for the 10-year average.

There were 316,844,000 layers on farms during July -- a decrease of 6 percent from last year, but 21 percent above the 10-year average. Farm flocks decreased 24,846,000 birds from July 1 to August 1 this year, about the same number as last year, although there were 6 percent fewer layers on July 1 this year than a year earlier.

The number of potential layers on farms August 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was about the same as a year ago. Numbers of potential layers on August 1 were above a year ago in the North Atlantic and North Central States, but these increases were offset by decreases in all other parts of the country.

Pullets not of laying age on farms August 1 were estimated at 318,288,000 birds.-- 7 percent more than a year ago and 15 percent above the 5-year (1939-43) average. Increases from a year ago were 12 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the West North Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the Western States. Ordinarily an increase in pullets not of laying age on August 1 would indicate an increase in layers at the end of the year. However, because of a later hatching season this year, relatively fewer pullets have entered the laying flocks than at this time last year, resulting in about the same number of potential layers on August 1. Usually a smaller percentage of the late hatched pullets enter the laying flock after August 1 and with an expected heavier than usual culling of hens this fall the number of hens and pullets on January 1, 1946 is expected to be about the same or only slightly larger than the number on hand on January 1 of this year.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1 1/
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E.North Central	W.North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1939-43	73,651	112,687	157,061	49,061	104,544	50,332	547,335
1944	81,328	127,605	187,239	54,885	119,149	53,738	623,944
1945	81,800	127,637	193,760	54,263	116,020	49,229	622,709

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

Av. 1939-43	38,326	58,766	82,310	23,581	49,189	24,165	276,337
1944	41,192	65,240	96,134	23,931	49,279	21,812	297,588
1945	46,224	68,088	104,675	25,476	51,500	22,325	318,288

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

mjd

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-July averaged 37.9 cents per dozen, equal to the record high price of July 1919, compared with 31.2 cents a year ago and 21.9 cents for the 10-year (1934-43) average. They advanced 2.1 cents per dozen during the month ending July 15, compared with 3.1 cents last year and an average of 1.5 cents.

Egg markets were extremely firm and short of supplies during July. Fresh egg supplies declined seasonally with heavier reliance than normal for July on short held and storage stocks. Prices were at O. P. A. ceiling levels and practically all of the trading was on consumer grades.

Chicken prices advanced 1.0 cents per pound during the month compared with an advance of 0.4 cents last year. Mid-July chicken prices averaged 28.5 cents per pound, the highest for the month in 36 years of record, compared with 24.2 cents a year ago and 16.0 cents for the 10-year average. Demand for poultry continued extremely broad and only a portion of the trade could be satisfied. However, there was gradual improvement in the supply situation during the month owing to the seasonal increases in marketing and to Government authorization for processing plants to release 30 percent of their production.

Turkey prices in mid-July averaged 33.4 cents per pound, the same as a month earlier. This was the highest price for the month in 12 years of record.

The average cost of a United States farm poultry ration at mid-July prices was $2.90 per 100 pounds, compared with $2.88 a month earlier and $2.99 a year earlier. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships in mid-July were more favorable than a year earlier or the 10-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage: Average 1934-43	Acreage: 1944	Acreage: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	39.5	40.0	39.0	575	640	585
N.H.	41.0	40.0	41.0	631	640	615
Vt.	37.7	37.0	38.0	2,722	2,553	2,622
Mass.	41.2	41.0	42.0	1,677	1,763	1,806
R.I.	37.5	32.0	41.0	326	288	369
Conn.	39.5	40.0	41.0	1,942	2,080	2,173
N.Y.	35.3	35.0	34.0	24,076	25,655	24,684
N.J.	38.4	35.0	45.0	7,278	6,755	8,010
Pa.	41.0	38.0	41.0	54,266	53,580	56,088
Ohio	43.8	38.0	50.0	152,119	142,956	180,600
Ind.	41.2	38.0	47.0	172,832	176,244	215,824
Ill.	42.6	45.0	43.0	349,054	403,695	374,186
Mich.	33.8	32.0	33.0	53,378	57,760	59,565
Wis.	35.8	43.5	35.0	84,991	116,536	94,710
Minn.	35.3	43.0	35.0	163,330	253,399	211,400
Iowa	44.2	54.0	47.0	436,342	607,608	518,269
Mo.	24.1	34.0	27.0	102,409	162,554	117,477
N.Dak.	17.4	29.0	20.0	19,280	36,250	24,240
S.Dak.	15.6	36.0	21.0	47,634	140,292	83,475
Nebr.	15.7	37.0	26.0	115,032	329,855	222,508
Kans.	15.3	31.0	24.0	45,090	114,793	72,864
Del.	28.5	27.0	30.0	3,956	3,645	3,930
Md.	33.6	35.0	36.0	16,333	17,150	16,776
Va.	25.1	25.5	29.0	34,502	34,272	35,467
W.Va.	28.4	26.0	30.0	12,798	10,426	10,350
N.C.	19.9	22.0	23.0	47,516	51,524	51,175
S.C.	13.8	16.0	16.0	23,398	24,160	22,704
Ga.	10.4	11.5	12.5	43,561	40,802	43,025
Fla.	9.9	10.0	9.0	7,250	7,190	6,147
Ky.	24.7	24.0	27.0	66,321	67,080	69,417
Tenn.	23.4	22.0	23.0	64,320	59,950	58,282
Ala.	13.2	16.0	14.5	45,310	48,128	41,441
Miss.	15.1	16.0	18.0	44,412	42,224	45,126
Ark.	15.5	17.0	17.5	33,844	32,300	28,262
La.	15.2	15.0	18.0	23,297	18,870	21,060
Okla.	14.9	18.0	16.0	26,321	32,958	23,440
Tex.	15.6	14.0	17.0	77,427	69,622	70,176
Mont.	13.7	22.5	12.5	2,265	3,308	1,712
Idaho	42.8	51.0	50.0	1,823	1,581	1,450
Wyo.	11.2	14.0	12.5	1,734	1,260	1,212
Colo.	11.4	19.0	18.0	11,335	16,283	13,266
N.Mex.	14.2	18.0	12.0	2,628	3,510	1,800
Ariz.	11.4	9.5	9.5	411	361	361
Utah	25.8	29.0	28.0	654	754	700
Nev.	30.8	30.0	28.0	89	120	84
Wash.	35.8	41.0	45.0	1,206	1,189	1,305
Oreg.	31.6	34.5	34.0	1,907	1,587	1,462
Calif.	32.4	33.0	34.0	2,458	2,211	2,278
U.S.	26.8	33.2	30.8	2,433,060	3,228,361	2,844,478

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	22.8	25.5	26.0	6,526	8,874	9,594
N.J.	22.0	23.0	21.0	1,218	1,380	1,386
Pa.	19.5	22.0	21.5	18,061	20,108	20,446
Ohio	20.2	23.0	27.5	40,831	46,805	62,508
Ind.	17.1	20.0	23.0	27,210	26,380	37,536
Ill.	17.8	19.5	19.5	32,850	24,472	27,358
Mich.	20.3	24.0	26.5	16,085	22,992	26,156
Wis.	17.5	21.0	24.5	680	735	784
Minn.	18.2	16.0	23.5	3,116	1,904	2,702
Iowa	18.4	17.5	23.0	6,266	2,118	2,645
Mo.	14.4	17.0	14.5	26,420	23,800	24,360
S.Dak.	11.5	10.5	15.0	1,480	2,079	3,675
Nebr.	14.8	13.0	23.0	42,787	35,009	84,962
Kans.	12.8	17.0	16.0	133,700	191,624	214,624
Del.	18.8	20.0	21.0	1,348	1,280	1,407
Md.	19.3	23.5	19.5	7,465	8,906	7,605
Va.	14.2	20.5	16.5	7,902	11,275	8,712
W.Va.	14.7	17.5	16.5	1,867	1,680	1,666
N.C.	12.7	16.0	14.0	6,112	8,928	6,412
S.C.	10.7	13.0	13.0	2,238	3,653	2,964
Ga.	9.8	13.0	13.0	1,824	2,964	2,821
Ky.	14.3	18.0	13.5	5,975	7,902	5,872
Tenn.	12.0	14.5	12.5	4,942	6,714	5,688
Ala.	11.2	14.5	15.0	87	218	255
Miss.	1/ 26.5	24.0	22.0	1/ 192	432	484
Ark.	9.8	12.0	10.5	516	588	483
Okla.	11.9	18.0	13.5	48,435	85,914	73,332
Tex.	10.1	19.0	9.0	30,337	74,746	37,881
Mont.	17.1	22.0	21.0	17,379	25,806	28,917
Idaho	23.5	28.0	27.5	14,279	17,780	18,672
Wyo.	14.0	18.0	20.5	1,508	2,106	3,136
Colo.	14.9	15.8	24.0	13,126	16,827	30,840
N.Mex.	10.2	13.0	8.5	2,127	2,795	1,921
Ariz.	22.0	22.0	22.0	844	528	550
Utah	18.5	23.0	22.5	3,245	5,083	4,568
Nev.	28.3	31.0	29.0	111	155	145
Wash.	26.3	28.5	28.5	30,039	40,270	46,712
Oreg.	22.1	26.0	23.5	13,355	18,850	16,873
Calif.	18.0	19.0	19.0	13,623	10,393	10,317
U.S.	15.3	18.8	18.0	585,994	764,073	836,969

1/ Short-time average.

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.4	20.0	18.0	75	40	36
N.Y.	17.8	19.5	18.0	88	58	54
Pa.	18.1	20.0	17.5	188	180	158
Ind.	15.2	18.0	17.0	107	108	51
Ill.	17.0	20.0	23.0	356	160	184
Mich.	17.5	15.0	17.0	235	30	34
Wis.	16.7	21.5	23.0	978	688	644
Minn.	14.3	17.0	19.0	19,362	18,088	18,202
Iowa	14.0	14.5	17.0	332	130	68
N.Dak.	11.1	16.5	17.0	60,426	132,660	140,777
S.Dak.	8.8	13.0	15.0	17,327	34,502	42,195
Nebr.	8.5	11.0	15.0	1,545	935	1,170
Kans.	7.6	9.0	11.0	91	45	55
Mont.	12.7	18.0	12.0	30,193	48,078	29,484
Idaho	28.5	33.5	32.0	10,501	12,529	13,056
Wyo.	13.0	13.0	15.0	1,285	1,092	1,170
Colo.	14.4	15.0	18.0	3,531	2,310	2,862
N.Mex.	13.6	17.0	11.0	268	391	231
Utah	29.7	34.0	33.0	2,132	2,278	2,541
Nev.	25.6	27.0	27.0	330	324	351
Wash.	20.4	24.0	19.5	18,962	23,760	19,695
Oreg.	21.0	23.0	20.0	5,369	4,255	4,400
U.S.	13.3	17.2	16.7	173,756	282,641	277,418

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	14.9	17.0	18.0	1,118	697	558
N.Dak.	12.4	15.5	17.0	23,936	28,970	28,594
S.Dak.	9.8	11.0	15.5	4,276	2,266	2,744
3 States	12.1	15.1	16.9	29,330	31,933	31,896

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1934-43	333,272	197,242	139,882	30,232	88,451	789,080
1944	472,995	224,983	244,608	32,823	103,238	1,078,647
1945 2/	524,000	243,065	242,698	32,653	103,867	1,146,283

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated August 1, 1945.

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OATS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	37.1	37.0	38.0	3,933	3,515	3,040
N.H.	37.9	37.0	38.0	276	259	266
Vt.	31.6	31.0	30.0	1,662	1,395	1,200
Mass.	33.2	33.0	35.0	183	165	210
R.I.	30.9	30.0	34.0	43	30	34
Conn.	31.6	27.0	31.0	142	108	124
N.Y.	29.0	31.0	28.0	23,761	25,017	20,776
N.J.	30.0	31.0	29.0	1,346	1,209	1,102
Pa.	29.0	28.5	31.0	25,296	23,912	26,009
Ohio	33.8	33.0	43.0	40,285	37,224	52,890
Ind.	29.6	25.0	42.0	39,340	31,400	60,648
Ill.	34.2	32.0	46.0	118,622	101,984	158,332
Mich.	32.7	31.5	40.0	43,223	44,100	62,720
Wis.	33.4	43.0	47.0	80,256	118,938	140,389
Minn.	33.6	35.0	45.0	140,307	155,960	238,635
Iowa	33.4	30.0	41.0	182,260	144,270	222,794
Mo.	23.9	18.0	22.0	42,694	29,970	35,156
N.Dak.	24.1	34.5	33.0	40,050	82,041	80,817
S.Dak.	25.4	32.5	41.0	47,258	92,430	139,933
Nebr.	23.2	18.0	32.5	42,078	35,586	74,522
Kans.	24.1	18.0	18.5	37,770	28,098	21,090
Del.	29.0	29.0	32.0	78	116	128
Md.	29.4	30.0	30.0	1,052	1,170	1,110
Va.	22.2	27.0	28.0	2,303	3,672	3,892
W.Va.	21.8	22.0	25.0	1,694	1,430	1,625
N.C.	23.1	28.5	28.0	5,602	8,151	8,568
S.C.	21.3	23.5	24.5	11,083	15,064	16,023
Ga.	19.1	24.0	24.5	8,644	13,080	14,700
Fla.	13.9	20.0	18.0	154	400	432
Ky.	18.6	20.5	23.0	1,434	1,538	1,909
Tenn.	18.8	23.0	24.0	1,886	3,611	4,344
Ala.	19.2	24.0	24.0	2,729	4,608	5,064
Miss.	28.9	37.0	33.0	4,900	15,096	15,477
Ark.	23.2	28.5	27.0	5,464	9,405	8,559
La.	28.8	30.5	29.5	2,103	4,880	5,015
Okla.	19.5	19.0	19.0	27,048	27,569	22,059
Tex.	23.2	25.0	23.5	33,425	38,600	43,546
Mont.	29.5	39.0	30.0	10,362	15,717	11,370
Idaho	38.0	39.5	37.0	6,239	7,308	6,586
Wyo.	27.9	32.0	30.5	3,018	4,320	4,606
Colo.	28.9	29.0	32.0	4,578	5,452	6,304
N.Mex.	24.4	30.0	25.0	667	1,050	675
Ariz.	27.7	29.0	31.0	219	319	403
Utah	38.8	43.0	41.5	1,462	2,107	2,158
Nev.	37.9	42.0	41.0	181	252	287
Wash.	45.0	46.0	42.0	7,913	7,728	6,720
Oreg.	30.5	35.5	30.0	8,998	10,828	8,670
Calif.	29.8	30.0	31.0	4,376	5,310	5,115
U.S.	29.6	29.9	36.9	1,068,399	1,166,392	1,546,032

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	27.5	28.0	28.0	118	84	84
Vt.	27.2	25.0	26.0	147	100	78
N.Y.	24.5	25.0	24.0	3,319	2,325	2,088
N.J.	26.6	28.0	30.0	124	196	180
Pa.	28.2	28.0	33.0	2,722	2,632	3,135
Ohio	24.4	25.0	30.0	732	475	660
Ind.	22.7	24.0	27.0	1,025	1,296	1,134
Ill.	25.6	25.0	25.5	2,983	1,500	1,096
Mich.	26.4	26.0	30.0	5,172	3,900	4,050
Wis.	28.7	26.5	35.0	19,589	5,062	3,255
Minn.	23.9	19.5	28.0	44,401	13,884	13,944
Iowa	23.9	18.5	28.0	8,979	259	84
Mo.	18.8	20.0	20.0	2,550	1,800	1,540
N.Dak.	18.3	22.5	24.0	33,018	59,062	57,336
S.Dak.	17.2	16.0	25.5	28,353	28,448	31,748
Nebr.	17.2	12.0	23.0	20,160	8,928	13,179
Kans.	13.6	17.0	17.5	10,294	14,348	6,948
Del.	30.3	30.0	32.0	108	270	352
Md.	28.5	31.5	30.0	1,575	2,174	2,070
Va.	24.8	29.5	27.0	1,538	2,124	1,998
W.Va.	24.3	25.0	24.5	198	225	245
N.C.	21.0	26.0	20.5	428	1,170	922
S.C.	17.2	19.5	18.5	111	195	185
Ga.	1/17.5	20.0	19.0	1/ 112	200	209
Ky.	22.5	23.0	22.5	1,250	1,932	1,462
Tenn.	18.5	19.0	18.0	1,093	1,862	1,872
Ala.	---	19.0	19.0	---	152	190
Miss.	---	32.0	28.0	---	416	504
Ark.	15.5	17.0	18.0	126	170	162
Okla.	15.7	19.0	16.0	4,970	3,990	2,352
Tex.	16.3	28.0	14.5	3,345	10,780	5,075
Mont.	24.0	30.0	23.0	5,537	16,290	13,731
Idaho	34.3	37.0	35.0	7,580	12,728	12,040
Wyo.	25.7	27.5	27.5	1,963	3,162	2,998
Colo.	21.8	21.5	26.0	10,729	14,986	18,486
N.Mex.	23.4	28.0	26.0	362	896	650
Ariz.	31.7	38.0	33.0	1,159	2,812	2,508
Utah	42.3	46.0	45.0	3,997	7,038	6,975
Nev.	35.8	37.0	38.0	507	851	912
Wash.	34.6	37.5	33.5	4,881	8,550	6,868
Oreg.	29.6	34.5	28.0	5,497	7,142	6,440
Calif.	27.1	28.0	27.0	32,754	40,012	40,122
U.S.	22.3	23.0	25.4	273,481	284,426	269,867

1/ Short-time average.

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

RYE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	16.9	18.0	19.0	357	270	323
N.J.	17.1	17.5	15.0	309	245	225
Pa.	14.3	15.0	15.5	1,002	735	744
Ohio	15.8	16.0	19.5	1,132	608	604
Ind.	12.7	12.0	14.0	1,685	1,080	1,330
Ill.	12.4	11.5	13.5	1,012	759	796
Mich.	12.6	13.0	15.0	1,405	949	930
Wis.	11.5	10.0	12.0	2,559	1,000	1,176
Minn.	13.5	11.0	16.5	5,197	1,221	2,178
Iowa	14.9	15.0	15.5	1,170	150	186
Mo.	11.5	12.0	11.0	512	840	847
N.Dak.	11.1	10.5	14.0	8,346	2,016	2,030
S.Dak.	11.3	11.5	15.5	6,751	4,508	4,495
Nebr.	10.5	10.5	13.0	3,879	3,444	4,472
Kans.	10.7	10.5	11.0	809	987	880
Del.	13.0	15.0	14.0	117	225	210
Md.	13.7	14.5	13.5	240	319	270
Va.	11.7	15.5	14.0	520	636	490
W.Va.	11.5	13.5	13.5	82	54	54
N. C.	8.7	10.5	10.0	461	399	330
S. C.	8.6	9.0	8.5	156	225	221
Ga.	6.9	8.5	8.5	146	170	162
Ky.	11.6	14.0	13.0	183	616	858
Tenn.	8.8	10.0	9.0	343	390	315
Okla.	8.2	10.0	9.5	685	1,520	1,159
Tex.	9.9	15.0	9.0	118	300	180
Mont.	11.1	13.5	15.0	453	378	300
Idaho	13.8	12.0	16.0	93	96	112
Wyo.	7.9	9.5	8.5	171	152	136
Colo.	8.7	8.5	12.0	583	586	828
N.Mex.	10.1	11.0	8.0	73	88	64
Utah	9.2	12.0	11.0	36	108	110
Wash.	10.8	16.0	13.5	243	240	270
Oreg.	13.5	15.0	13.0	488	450	468
Calif.	12.6	12.0	13.0	118	108	130
U.S.	11.9	11.5	13.3	41,434	25,872	27,883

RICE

State	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945		Stocks on farms Aug. 1 1/		
	Yield per acre	Production	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Bushels	Thousand bushels	Thousand bushels		
Arkansas	50.0	13,800	25	12	14
Louisiana	41.0	23,452	73	43	22
Texas	55.0	22,000	15	17	19
California	67.0	16,884	--	--	--
U.S.	50.8	76,136	114	72	55

1/ 3 States only.

zfm

BUCKWHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested 1944	Acreage For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	9	6	6	15.6	20.0	18.0	137	120	108
Vt.	1	1	1	19.5	22.0	19.0	26	22	19
N.Y.	138	150	132	17.4	18.0	18.0	2,396	2,700	2,376
Pa.	126	147	123	19.0	20.0	19.5	2,406	2,940	2,398
Ohio	16	14	16	17.3	21.0	19.0	283	294	304
Ind.	12	10	10	13.6	15.0	15.0	171	150	150
Ill.	6	5	7	15.4	16.5	16.0	103	82	112
Mich.	25	33	26	15.0	15.5	16.0	386	512	416
Wis.	15	27	25	13.2	15.5	14.5	193	418	362
Minn.	20	63	41	11.5	15.0	14.0	237	945	574
Iowa	4	12	9	14.6	17.5	16.0	63	210	144
Mo.	1	1	1	10.9	12.5	12.5	11	12	12
N.Dak.	5	4	8	9.3	16.0	13.0	46	64	104
S.Dak.	3	6	5	9.4	15.0	14.0	22	90	70
Md.	5	6	6	19.6	20.0	21.0	102	120	126
Va.	9	8	7	14.9	16.5	16.0	132	132	112
W.Va.	15	10	8	17.8	18.5	19.0	272	185	152
N.C.	4	5	4	15.1	14.5	15.0	64	72	60
Ky.	2	2	2	11.2	13.0	13.0	24	26	26
Tenn.	2	5	6	13.2	14.5	15.0	29	72	90
U.S.	420	515	443	16.9	17.8	17.4	7,121	9,166	7,715

HOPS

State	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Washington	1,822	1,750	1,880	10,996	16,975	21,996
Oregon	869	925	920	18,069	17,112	18,308
California	1,423	1,620	1,650	10,175	13,608	14,850
United States	1,157	1,303	1,358	39,240	47,695	55,154

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage: Harvested: 1944	Acreage: For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	2	1	1	24.4	27.0	25.0	46	27	25
Iowa	4	1	1	21.2	18.0	20.0	82	18	20
Mo.	58	77	60	15.7	21.0	18.0	981	1,617	1,080
N.Dak.	--	1	1	--	12.0	12.0	--	12	12
S.Dak.	101	123	74	8.9	17.0	12.0	1,022	2,091	888
Nebr.	150	115	84	11.1	19.5	15.0	1,786	2,244	1,260
Kans.	915	1,961	1,200	10.8	25.2	16.5	11,406	49,468	19,800
N.C.	--	2	2	--	30.0	30.0	--	60	60
Ark.	12	9	7	12.8	16.0	14.5	150	144	102
La.	2	2	2	15.7	17.0	19.0	35	34	38
Okla.	717	898	727	9.9	14.4	11.0	7,316	12,915	7,997
Tex.	2,466	5,103	4,542	14.8	19.0	16.0	38,497	96,724	72,672
Colo.	128	289	240	9.2	16.4	14.0	1,295	4,746	3,360
N.Mex.	171	359	173	11.8	15.5	8.0	2,234	5,560	1,384
Ariz.	28	64	53	30.2	34.0	31.0	856	2,176	1,643
Calif.	131	112	101	34.6	35.0	36.0	4,592	3,920	3,636
U.S.	4,886	9,117	7,268	13.7	19.9	15.7	70,310	181,756	113,977

FLAXSEED

State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Production	State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Production
	Bushels	1,000 bu.		Bushels	1,000 bu.
Ill.	12.0	24	Okla.	2.5	88
Mich.	9.0	72	Tex.	9.0	567
Wis.	11.5	104	Mont.	4.0	1,232
Minn.	10.5	11,812	Wyo.	5.0	5
Iowa	12.0	1,224	Ariz.	19.0	304
Mo.	3.0	39	Wash.	11.0	11
N.Dak.	7.5	11,558	Oreg.	11.0	22
S.Dak.	10.5	4,568	Calif.	16.0	1,808
Nebr.	6.0	12			
Kans.	6.0	522	U.S.	8.8	33,972

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	0.90	0.83	1.00	807	729	889
N.H.	1.11	1.05	1.25	386	354	422
Vt.	1.21	1.12	1.30	1,075	985	1,149
Mass.	1.43	1.18	1.60	502	404	552
R.I.	1.33	1.12	1.35	48	37	46
Conn.	1.43	1.10	1.55	403	307	437
N.Y.	1.32	1.45	1.50	5,177	5,687	5,934
N.J.	1.56	1.37	1.80	354	320	418
Pa.	1.32	1.44	1.45	3,046	3,216	3,299
Ohio	1.35	1.40	1.50	3,323	3,270	3,460
Ind.	1.28	1.26	1.40	2,508	2,577	2,639
Ill.	1.30	1.33	1.45	3,601	3,448	3,600
Mich.	1.32	1.32	1.40	3,424	3,376	3,541
Wis.	1.62	1.65	1.85	5,844	6,549	7,380
Minn.	1.53	1.55	1.65	4,432	4,679	4,645
Iowa	1.48	1.74	1.75	4,952	5,528	5,506
Mo.	1.03	1.10	1.25	2,937	3,481	3,974
N.Dak.	1.10	1.40	1.40	1,139	1,122	1,081
S.Dak.	1.02	1.56	1.50	772	917	872
Nebr.	1.33	1.94	1.95	1,497	2,028	2,020
Kans.	1.47	2.10	2.05	1,274	1,955	1,952
Del.	1.30	1.19	1.40	87	96	115
Md.	1.28	1.15	1.45	514	486	628
Va.	1.06	1.01	1.20	1,236	1,357	1,738
W.Va.	1.10	1.04	1.25	765	805	972
N.C.	.92	.92	1.00	1,003	1,121	1,309
S.C.	.71	.71	.75	427	410	446
Ga.	.55	.48	.55	645	688	788
Fla.	.55	.50	.55	59	64	70
Ky.	1.14	1.03	1.35	1,688	1,601	2,319
Tenn.	1.06	.85	1.30	1,995	1,601	2,690
Ala.	.74	.65	.75	699	716	732
Miss.	1.17	1.19	1.35	944	1,067	1,211
Ark.	1.02	1.05	1.20	1,075	1,266	1,399
La.	1.18	1.22	1.35	356	362	386
Okla.	1.20	1.41	1.40	936	1,331	1,263
Tex.	.96	.94	1.00	1,098	1,526	1,542
Mont.	1.32	1.51	1.50	1,571	1,817	1,828
Idaho	2.15	2.12	2.25	2,184	2,148	2,241
Wyo.	1.35	1.43	1.45	768	761	790
Colo.	1.63	1.83	1.75	1,660	1,910	1,794
N.Mex.	2.11	2.31	2.20	354	458	444
Ariz.	2.39	2.42	2.40	539	783	720
Utah	2.03	2.20	2.19	1,000	1,140	1,110
Nev.	2.02	2.29	2.05	365	426	379
Wash.	1.90	1.91	2.05	1,741	1,916	2,073
Oreg.	1.34	1.88	2.00	1,598	1,627	1,758
Calif.	2.84	2.90	2.95	4,607	5,393	5,667
U.S.	1.34	1.41	1.52	77,415	83,845	90,228

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	ALFALFA HAY 1/ Ind. Aug.1, 1945 Yield per acre	ALFALFA HAY 1/ Production	CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/ Ind. Aug.1, 1945 Yield per acre	CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/ Production	WILD HAY Ind. Aug.1, 1945 Yield per acre	WILD HAY Production	PASTURE Condition Aug.1 Average 1934-43	PASTURE Condition Aug.1 1945
	Tons	1,000 tons	Tons	1,000 tons	Tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.75	12	1.10	513	1.00	7	83	96
N.H.	2.20	11	1.45	238	.90	6	80	96
Vt.	2.30	41	1.40	753	.95	7	84	99
Mass.	2.50	48	1.75	357	1.00	10	77	98
R.I.	2.40	2	1.50	22	.90	1	74	79
Conn.	2.75	72	1.55	220	1.10	7	81	94
N.Y.	1.95	852	1.55	4,433	1.00	47	71	96
N.J.	2.35	164	1.55	167	1.45	19	69	94
Pa.	1.95	569	1.40	2,474	1.05	19	74	88
Ohio	2.00	904	1.40	2,299	.90	5	75	89
Ind.	1.90	851	1.25	1,122	1.10	6	72	93
Ill.	2.40	1,169	1.35	1,430	.95	23	73	92
Mich.	1.60	1,680	1.30	1,644	.95	21	69	87
Wis.	2.45	2,038	1.70	4,356	1.30	195	71	91
Minn.	2.05	2,038	1.55	1,716	1.15	1,523	71	91
Iowa	2.50	2,000	1.50	3,372	1.30	131	73	98
Mo.	2.70	861	1.10	1,100	1.30	198	65	92
N.Dak.	1.55	281	1.40	6	1.00	1,854	66	90
S.Dak.	1.70	515	1.30	17	.80	2,354	57	91
Nebr.	2.15	1,767	1.40	20	.85	2,774	57	92
Kans.	2.25	1,674	1.35	50	1.25	772	57	91
Del.	2.40	14	1.30	42	1.10	1	77	101
Md.	2.20	97	1.35	398	1.00	2	72	95
Va.	2.10	160	1.30	529	.90	11	83	92
W.Va.	2.05	111	1.25	498	.90	20	80	88
N.C.	2.10	21	1.10	73	1.20	24	83	89
S.C.	1.60	3	--	--	.85	7	74	80
Ga.	2.10	10	.90	4	.95	30	77	86
Fla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	84	84
Ky.	2.10	477	1.30	547	1.00	35	78	90
Tenn.	2.25	338	1.30	218	.95	44	76	84
Ala.	1.60	11	.85	4	.85	37	79	82
Miss.	2.45	196	1.30	8	1.10	77	76	86
Ark.	2.20	187	1.20	22	1.15	186	68	86
La.	2.35	59	1.05	16	1.30	36	79	87
Okla.	2.20	726	--	--	1.20	637	59	87
Tex.	2.75	440	--	--	1.10	274	71	77
Mont.	1.70	1,183	1.55	315	.90	616	72	80
Idaho	2.50	1,892	1.55	191	1.20	150	82	91
Wyo.	1.70	537	1.25	131	.85	388	74	94
Colo.	2.00	1,302	1.45	273	1.00	416	67	87
N.Mex.	2.60	369	1.30	16	.60	11	68	56
Ariz.	2.60	585	--	--	.90	3	76	82
Utah	2.30	1,007	1.65	46	1.20	86	71	82
Nev.	2.25	297	1.70	41	1.05	230	86	89
Wash.	2.60	858	2.15	445	1.25	58	76	76
Oreg.	2.60	684	1.90	209	1.10	266	77	81
Calif.	4.20	4,213	1.95	68	1.35	232	80	78
U.S.	2.30	33,326	1.45	30,903	.97	13,856	71	88

1/ Included in tame hay; clover and timothy hay excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State	SOYBEANS Condition August 1 Average 1934-43	1944	1945	SOYBEANS FOR BEANS Production Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	79	85	78	--	--	--
N.J.	85	69	90	--	--	--
Pa.	85	82	86	--	--	--
Ohio	81	73	87	9,889	22,457	24,969
Ind.	80	69	86	11,894	23,150	24,030
Ill.	81	82	79	39,010	71,400	67,716
Mich.	79	82	87	837	1,595	1,705
Wis.	82	87	88	319	735	636
Minn.	1/ 84	81	86	993	4,340	5,600
Iowa	85	86	89	13,783	42,580	37,680
Mo.	71	75	71	2,397	10,605	10,295
N.Dak.	--	75	81	--	--	--
S.Dak.	--	85	88	--	--	--
Nebr.	1/ 73	83	86	--	--	--
Kans.	67	86	82	605	3,315	3,162
Del.	89	64	93	--	--	--
Md.	85	80	86	--	--	--
Va.	83	71	91	680	945	1,425
W.Va.	84	71	86	--	--	--
N.C.	83	80	85	1,922	2,058	2,088
S.C.	74	79	80	--	--	--
Ga.	74	61	84	--	--	--
Ky.	81	63	84	375	780	600
Tenn.	78	63	78	302	1,044	1,088
Ala.	76	61	80	--	--	--
Miss.	79	65	82	721	1,150	1,120
Ark.	74	66	77	1,139	3,612	3,360
La.	81	75	84	--	--	--
Okla.	64	80	79	--	--	--
Tex.	1/ 73	65	90	--	--	--
Other States	--	--	--	1,866	3,097	2,810
U. S.	80	77	83	86,732	192,863	188,284

1/ Short-time average.

COWPEAS

State	Condition August 1 Average 1934-43	1944	1945	State	Condition August 1 Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Percent				Percent		
N.J.	86	87	93	Ga.	73	64	78
Pa.	1/ 81	74	81	Fla.	79	77	77
Ind.	79	59	78	Ky.	80	62	75
Ill.	75	68	76	Tenn.	76	62	72
Mo.	71	68	70	Ala.	75	69	76
Kans.	67	86	80	Miss.	75	65	79
Del.	86	47	90	Ark.	72	59	75
Md.	86	76	88	La.	75	59	80
Va.	82	72	87	Okla.	67	83	78
W.Va.	83	61	83	Tex.	72	56	79
N.C.	79	79	82				
S.C.	72	73	79	U. S.	74	67	78

1/ Short-time average.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	1,032	750	900	87	38	45
Vermont	630	600	630	16	6	6
New York	855	630	750	1,232	731	765
Michigan	839	630	660	4,509	4,158	3,656
Wisconsin	517	575	600	20	17	6
Minnesota	467	660	600	20	40	36
Total N.E.	--	631	675	--	4,990	4,514
North Dakota	--	500	500	--	10	5
South Dakota	--	300	--	--	3	--
Nebraska	1,178	1,250	1,500	321	588	720
Montana	1,230	1,200	1,200	274	240	204
Wyoming	1,216	1,375	1,200	729	1,251	996
Idaho	1,470	1,450	1,570	1,731	2,088	1,743
Washington	3/1,053	1,000	1,025	25	40	41
Oregon	773	1,050	1,000	14	21	10
Total N.W.	--	1,364	1,403	--	4,241	3,719
Kansas	3/ 317	420	--	4	4	--
Texas	--	200	200	--	4/ 10	4/ 8
Colorado	488	580	600	1,574	2,088	1,878
New Mexico	337	350	210	661	840	464
Arizona	466	425	420	56	64	59
Utah	676	680	610	33	48	30
Total S.W.	--	486	438	--	3,054	2,439
California, Lima	1,344	1,296	1,350	2,091	2,203	2,403
California, Other	1,199	1,045	1,100	2,544	1,640	1,639
Total California	1,261	1,175	1,236	4,634	3,843	4,042
United States	872	784	809	15,942	16,128	14,714

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average. 4/ Not including Blackeye peas.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Production	State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Production
	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/		Pounds	1,000 bags 2/
Wis.	900	27	Colo.	900	279
N.Dak.	900	90	Wash.	1,120	2,800
Mont.	1,000	280	Oreg.	1,000	3/ 370
Idaho	1,080	1,652	8 States	1,074	3/5,521
Wyo.	1,150	23			

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Acres for harvest increased since July to 37,000 acres in Oregon and 514,000 acres for the United States.

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEANUTS

State	Acreage 1/ Harvested Average 1934-43	Acreage 1/ Harvested 1944	Acreage 1/ For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre Average 1934-43	Yield per acre 1944	Yield per acre Indicated 1945	Production Average 1934-43	Production 1944	Production Indicated 1945
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	146	158	164	1,142	1,210	1,150	166,981	191,180	188,600
N.C.	247	289	312	1,162	1,190	1,125	287,180	343,910	351,000
Tenn.	10	11	8	700	750	750	6,700	8,250	6,000
Total	403	458	484	1,143	1,186	1,127	460,860	543,340	545,600
S.C.	24	40	40	626	635	650	14,501	25,400	26,000
Ga.	674	1,028	1,049	706	665	740	472,918	683,620	776,260
Fla.	84	112	112	630	650	670	52,926	72,800	75,040
Ala.	342	520	458	699	630	700	238,682	327,600	320,600
Miss.	33	27	26	488	465	500	16,151	12,555	13,000
Total	1,157	1,727	1,685	691	650	719	795,178	1,121,975	1,210,900
Ark.	25	15	12	372	400	400	9,050	6,000	4,800
La.	14	8	6	370	310	375	5,094	2,480	2,250
Okla.	97	218	255	451	510	500	42,090	111,180	127,500
Tex.	384	724	796	443	450	525	166,053	325,800	417,900
Total	520	965	1,069	439	462	517	222,286	445,460	552,450
U.S.	2,080	3,150	3,238	728	670	713	1,478,325	2,110,775	2,308,950

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

TOBACCO

State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production	State	Indicated 1945 Yield per acre	Indicated 1945 Production
	Pounds	Thousand pounds		Pounds	Thousand pounds
Mass.	1,405	8,850	Va.	1,027	143,288
Conn.	1,319	22,690	W.Va.	950	3,420
N.Y.	1,350	1,080	N.C.	1,091	794,550
Pa.	1,223	43,903	S.C.	1,150	138,000
Ohio	987	21,130	Ga.	1,030	99,615
Ind.	1,098	13,170	Fla.	832	18,710
Wis.	1,510	35,628	Ky.	1,015	434,180
Minn.	1,200	840	Tenn.	1,040	123,105
Mo.	1,000	8,000	Ala.	862	345
Kans.	1,000	300	La.	550	165
Md.	600	23,100	U.S.	1,062	1,934,069

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE – BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS – WASHINGTON, D. C.

August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	INDICATED 1945 Yield per acre	INDICATED 1945 Production
		Lb.	Thous. lb.
FLUE-CURED:			
Virginia	11	1,000	106,000
North Carolina	11	1,050	291,900
Total Old Belt	11	1,036	397,900
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,100	388,300
North Carolina	13	1,150	95,450
South Carolina	13	1,150	138,000
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,150	233,450
Georgia	14	1,030	98,880
Florida	14	800	16,000
Alabama	14	850	255
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	990	115,135
Total flue-cured	11-14	1,074	1,134,785
FIRE-CURED:			
Total Virginia Belt	21	900	13,680
Kentucky	22	900	7,200
Tennessee	22	1,025	24,600
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	994	31,800
Kentucky	23	875	9,188
Tennessee	23	950	2,280
Total Paducah	23	889	11,468
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	925	92
Total fire-cured	21-24	948	57,040
AIR-CURED (light):			
Ohio	31	1,000	16,000
Indiana	31	1,100	12,980
Missouri	31	1,000	8,000
Kansas	31	1,000	300
Virginia	31	1,400	20,720
West Virginia	31	950	3,420
North Carolina	31	1,350	18,900
Kentucky	31	1,025	383,350
Tennessee	31	1,050	91,350
Alabama	31	900	90
Total Burley	31	1,048	555,110
Southern Maryland	32	600	23,100
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	1,018	578,210
AIR-CURED (dark):			
Indiana	35	950	190
Kentucky	35	1,000	20,100
Tennessee	35	975	4,875
Total One Sucker	35	995	25,165
Total Green River (Ky.)	36	950	14,250
Virginia Sun-cured	37	825	2,888
Total air-cured (dark)	35-37	968	42,303
CIGAR FILLER:			
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,220	43,432
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	950	5,130
Total cigar filler	41-44	1,184	48,562
CIGAR BINDER:			
Massachusetts	51	1,500	150
Connecticut	51	1,550	12,710
Total Connecticut Valley	51	1,549	12,860
Massachusetts	52	1,550	7,440
Connecticut	52	1,600	3,520
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,566	10,960
New York	53	1,350	1,080
Pennsylvania	53	1,570	471
Total New York & Pa.Havana Seed	53	1,410	1,551
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,470	17,493
Wisconsin	55	1,550	18,135
Minnesota	55	1,200	840
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,530	18,975
Georgia	56	900	90
Florida	56	900	180
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	900	270
Total cigar binder	51-56	1,515	62,109
CIGAR WRAPPER:			
Massachusetts	61	900	1,260
Connecticut	61	950	6,460
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	941	7,720
Georgia	62	1,075	645
Florida	62	1,100	2,530
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,095	3,175
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	982	10,895
Total cigar types	41-62	1,306	121,566
MISCELLANEOUS:			
Louisiana Perique	72	550	165
United States	All	1,062	1,934,069

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1934-43	Production 2/ 1943	1944	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945
	Thousand bushels			
East.States:				
N.Atl.:				
Maine	600	704	912	276
N.H.	733	767	778	193
Vt.	561	722	513	132
Mass.	2,550	2,228	2,747	615
R.I.	271	281	268	85
Conn.	1,364	836	1,523	622
N.Y.	15,887	13,602	17,010	3,510
N.J.	3,098	2,028	2,090	1,221
Pa.	8,684	5,070	9,100	3,640
N.Atl.	33,747	26,238	34,941	10,294
S.Atl.				
Del.	1,034	499	870	330
Md.	1,829	864	1,863	795
Va.	10,903	5,590	14,580	3,145
W.Va.	4,134	2,046	4,356	1,625
N.C.	1,078	499	1,782	315
S.Atl.	18,978	9,498	23,451	6,210
East.States	52,725	35,736	58,392	16,504
Cent.States:				
Ohio	4,914	2,422	5,395	1,640
Ind.	1,531	1,010	1,363	1,104
Ill.	3,162	2,790	2,418	2,745
Mich.	7,681	5,888	7,625	1,750
Wis.	666	862	805	398
Minn.	206	172	182	140
Iowa	253	42	80	68
Mo.	1,404	968	660	968
Nebr.	272	34	84	38
Kans.	735	260	279	270
N.Cent.	20,825	14,448	18,891	9,121
S.Cent.				
Ky.	285	280	185	294
Tenn.	304	198	351	432
Ark.	753	563	568	312
S.Cent.	1,342	1,041	1,104	1,038
Cent.States	22,168	15,489	19,995	10,159
West.States:				
Mont.	325	258	400	304
Idaho	2,914	640	1,900	2,523
Colo.	1,554	1,140	2,002	1,275
N.Mex.	731	847	760	543
Utah	412	550	629	413
Wash.	27,446	23,000	31,100	25,500
Oreg.	3,165	2,690	3,432	2,736
Calif.	7,607	8,700	6,144	8,925
West.States	44,153	37,825	46,367	42,219
35 States	119,046	89,050	124,754	68,882

PEACHES

State	Average 1934-43	Production 2/ 1944	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945
	Thousand bushels		
N.H.	12	21	9
Mass.	44	48	33
R.I.	15	20	9
Conn.	106	129	114
N.Y.	1,258	1,824	1,739
N.J.	954	1,193	1,040
Pa.	1,601	1,886	1,222
Ohio	732	1,095	750
Ind.	296	674	722
Ill.	1,239	1,470	1,806
Mich.	2,305	3,600	3,465
Iowa	77	20	31
Mo.	695	315	1,170
Nebr.	20	1	25
Kans	87	15	60
Del.	365	605	237
Md.	391	602	320
Va.	1,110	2,150	536
W.Va.	345	690	300
N.C.	1,892	2,698	2,370
S.C.	2,039	2,460	5,824
Ga.	4,997	4,590	8,277
Fla.	82	121	114
Ky.	619	878	1,330
Tenn.	1,134	686	1,960
Ala.	1,463	1,380	2,440
Miss.	886	1,105	1,452
Ark.	2,061	2,646	2,967
La.	298	390	391
Okla.	477	286	768
Tex.	1,567	1,517	2,850
Idaho	210	442	423
Colo.	1,553	2,112	2,295
N.Mex.	106	122	112
Ariz.	62	60	15
Utah	551	850	900
Nev.	5	8	6
Wash.	1,742	2,604	2,494
Oreg.	416	606	488
Calif.	23,389	34,044	31,586
Clingstone 3/	14,430	20,501	19,668
Freestone	8,959	13,543	11,918
U.S.	57,201	75,963	82,650

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 3/ Mainly for canning.

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945 3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Indicated Aug.1,1945
	Thousand bushels		
Maine	7	10	3
N.H.	9	10	3
Vt.	3	3	1
Mass.	55	48	14
R.I.	7	7	2
Conn.	64	77	60
N.Y.	1,053	1,157	336
N.J.	58	52	36
Pa.	513	464	180
Ohio	500	373	260
Ind.	267	157	168
Ill.	517	335	384
Mich.	1,114	1,193	285
Iowa	104	55	56
Mo.	354	175	350
Nebr.	26	10	12
Kans.	131	63	116
Del.	6	7	3
Md.	61	52	21
Va.	349	428	92
W.Va.	76	132	40
N.C.	317	354	390
S.C.	128	160	198
Ga.	347	500	533
Fla.	136	176	153
Ky.	223	135	292
Tenn.	286	188	512
Ala.	291	312	432
Miss.	360	354	437
Ark.	172	228	221
La.	163	245	225
Okla.	143	96	188
Tex.	403	502	536
Idaho	59	69	69
Colo.	195	157	244
N.Mex.	47	50	50
Ariz.	10	10	5
Utah	127	170	221
Nev.	4	6	3
Wash., all	6,260	8,665	8,466
Bartlett	4,420	6,885	6,686
Other	1,841	1,780	1,780
Oreg., all	3,720	4,354	4,480
Bartlett	1,553	1,794	2,016
Other	2,167	2,560	2,464
Calif., all	9,951	10,417	13,085
Bartlett	8,722	9,167	11,543
Other	1,229	1,250	1,542
U.S.	28,616	31,956	33,162

GRAPES

State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	Production 1/ 1944	Production 1/ Indicated Aug.1,1945
	Tons		
Mass.	415	250	250
R.I.	210	200	150
Conn.	1,300	900	900
N.Y.	58,890	59,300	35,600
N.J.	2,540	2,600	1,400
Pa.	17,590	19,500	7,300
Ohio	22,760	24,400	6,200
Ind.	3,310	2,500	1,800
Ill.	4,720	3,700	3,500
Mich.	41,600	34,000	8,300
Wis.	445	600	400
Iowa	3,340	3,100	2,900
Mo.	7,490	6,500	6,800
Nebr.	1,620	1,300	1,700
Kans.	2,640	3,300	4,500
Del.	1,430	1,200	600
Md.	425	250	100
Va.	1,930	1,800	350
W.Va.	1,175	1,300	350
N.C.	6,150	6,600	4,200
S.C.	1,340	1,200	1,400
Ga.	1,690	2,200	2,300
Fla.	635	600	500
Ky.	2,030	1,900	1,300
Tenn.	2,250	2,300	2,200
Ala.	1,280	1,200	1,400
Ark.	8,430	10,600	5,100
Okla.	2,750	3,200	2,700
Tex.	2,300	2,100	2,200
Idaho	530	450	500
Colo.	510	600	600
N.Mex.	1,070	1,000	1,000
Ariz.	920	1,500	1,400
Utah	840	800	900
Wash.	9,480	17,300	18,800
Oreg.	2,100	2,300	2,300
Calif., all	2,256,700	2,514,000	2,670,000
Wine var.	540,000	563,000	528,000
Table var.	415,900	513,000	531,000
Raisin var.	1,300,800	1,438,000	1,611,000
Raisins 2/	237,300	309,500	--
Not dried	351,600	200,000	--
U.S.	2,474,835	2,736,550	2,801,900

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1934-43	Condition August 1 1/ 1942	1943	1944	1945
		Percent			
ORANGES:					
California, all	75	74	80	80	76
Navels & Misc. 2/	75	74	84	72	80
Valencias	74	74	77	84	74
Florida, all	71	74	72	77	61
Early & Midseason	3/68	74	73	77	62
Valencias	3/67	73	71	78	60
Texas, all 2/	65	72	74	82	80
Arizona, all 2/	72	73	83	83	76
Louisiana, all 2/	74	90	61	80	71
5 States	73	74	77	79	70
TANGERINES:					
Florida	59	74	46	79	55
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	62	69	57	72	57
Seedless	3/63	70	64	74	60
Other	3/58	68	54	71	55
Texas, all	56	67	57	79	76
Arizona, all	73	52	85	78	77
California, all	75	77	81	79	82
Desert Valleys	---	77	81	84	80
Other	---	77	81	76	83
4 States	62	67	60	75	67
LEMONS:					
California	74	75	79	77	77
LIMES:					
Florida	67	70	62	77	64

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Short-time average.

zfm

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1942	1943	1944	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945
			Tons		
			Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:					
California	197,700	204,000	80,000	324,000	177,000
Washington	13,620	21,000	15,400	25,000	23,100
Utah	4,095	3,100	10,100	5,900	10,400
3 States	215,415	228,100	105,500	354,900	210,500
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,930	5,300	3,400	6,200	1,700
California	66,200	72,000	76,000	92,000	71,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	16,820	18,200	7,800	22,900	25,800
Washington, all	27,540	24,600	23,700	27,000	28,400
Eastern Washington	13,800	17,200	11,800	17,400	17,200
Western Washington	13,740	7,400	11,900	9,600	11,200
Oregon, all	98,570	70,500	104,000	60,400	98,400
Eastern Oregon	13,290	15,500	10,200	14,400	16,800
Western Oregon	85,280	55,000	93,800	46,000	81,600
			Dry Basis 2/		
California	205,000	172,000	196,000	159,000	212,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1 Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Production 1/ Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug. 1, 1945
	Percent			Tons		
FIGS:						
California Dried)	82	85	82	2/28,350	2/35,200	--
Not dried)				13,650	19,000	--
OLIVES:						
California	57	52	40	41,100	42,000	--
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	13,700	21,000	23,100
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	53,320	62,000	58,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,310	6,800	5,700
2 States	--	--	--	57,630	68,800	63,700
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	2,894	5,600	5,000
Washington	--	--	--	477	860	860
2 States	--	--	--	3,371	6,460	5,860
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	58	69	67	1,873	5,200	--

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

zfm

CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties Production 1/			Sour varieties Production 1/		
	Average 1938-43	1944	Preliminary 1945	Average 1938-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	1,983	2,900	2,600	19,150	22,100	7,300
Pa.	1,733	2,200	700	5,850	9,000	3,100
Ohio	663	1,080	380	2,977	3,900	2,200
Mich.	3,033	4,600	500	31,333	50,000	8,800
Wis.	--	--	--	9,333	15,000	6,000
5 Eastern States	7,412	10,780	4,180	68,643	100,000	27,400
Mont.	--	610	520	278	470	360
Idaho	1,722	1,910	1,910	510	480	550
Colo.	415	500	360	3,278	4,840	1,680
Utah	2,967	3,300	4,300	1,933	2,400	2,800
Wash.	23,533	23,100	29,800	5,717	6,000	4,700
Oreg.	19,500	18,100	20,800	2,242	2,600	2,100
Calif.	24,687	27,000	31,900	--	--	--
7 Western States	72,837	74,520	89,590	13,958	16,790	12,190
12 States	80,250	85,300	93,770	82,602	116,790	39,590

Cherries - Cont.

State	All varieties Production 1/		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Preliminary 1945
	Tons		
N.Y.	20,535	25,000	9,900
Pa.	7,300	11,200	3,800
Ohio	4,173	4,980	2,580
Mich.	35,610	54,600	9,300
Wis.	8,766	15,000	6,000
5 Eastern States	76,384	110,780	31,580
Mont.	833	1,080	880
Idaho	2,275	2,390	2,460
Colo.	3,559	5,340	2,040
Utah	3,990	5,700	7,100
Wash.	24,850	20,100	34,500
Oreg.	18,990	20,700	22,900
Calif.	22,460	27,000	31,900
7 Western States	76,457	91,310	101,780
12 States	153,141	202,090	133,360

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

zfm

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/ Production			Wild or seedling varieties Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
Ill.	2/ 13	10	12	537	480	618
Mo.	32	25	60	853	750	1,800
N.C.	2,092	2,070	2,513	304	230	343
S.C.	2,080	2,132	2,782	341	468	530
Ga.	18,306	28,140	34,200	3,232	5,360	6,500
Fla.	1,919	2,856	2,458	1,369	2,244	1,630
Ala.	6,069	7,885	8,850	1,567	1,615	1,810
Miss.	3,351	4,980	5,160	2,569	3,320	3,615
Ark.	556	504	600	3,029	3,696	4,300
La.	2,125	3,744	2,700	5,663	10,656	7,700
Okla.	855	1,400	2,115	16,105	12,600	19,035
Tex.	1,940	5,400	4,680	22,440	39,600	34,320
12 States	39,336	59,146	66,130	58,010	81,019	82,201

Pecans - Cont.

State	All varieties Production		
	Average 1934-43	1944	Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Thousand pounds		
Ill.	549	490	630
Mo.	885	775	1,860
N.C.	2,396	2,300	2,856
S.C.	2,422	2,600	3,312
Ga.	21,538	33,500	40,700
Fla.	3,288	5,100	4,088
Ala.	7,636	9,500	10,660
Miss.	5,920	8,300	8,775
Ark.	3,585	4,200	4,900
La.	7,788	14,400	10,400
Okla.	16,960	14,000	21,150
Tex.	24,380	45,000	39,000
12 States	97,346	140,165	148,331

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:						
Maine	281	268	280	46,102	53,868	59,080
New York, L. I.	224	155	260	11,316	10,695	18,200
New York, Upstate	106	125	110	17,279	15,750	12,870
Pennsylvania	120	116	112	22,318	19,140	17,360
3 Eastern	172.5	177.3	194.4	97,015	99,453	107,510
Michigan	99	108	100	23,669	18,360	17,000
Wisconsin	83	84	95	17,542	11,844	12,350
Minnesota	82	82	95	20,360	15,334	15,105
North Dakota	96	125	120	13,249	20,875	21,240
South Dakota	61	75	80	2,016	2,550	2,640
5 Central	89.1	98.7	102.1	76,836	68,963	68,335
Nebraska	112	120	150	9,078	8,400	9,600
Montana	98	120	115	1,700	2,520	2,415
Idaho	224	225	225	28,910	36,675	43,650
Wyoming	113	155	150	1,954	2,170	2,100
Colorado	169	211	190	14,033	18,779	18,810
Utah	160	158	160	2,194	2,765	2,992
Nevada	174	160	180	409	544	684
Washington	192	220	215	8,713	10,340	12,255
Oregon	183	220	195	7,289	10,340	10,530
California 1/	280	270	290	9,473	10,530	12,760
10 Western	180.2	201.7	203.3	83,753	103,063	115,796
TOTAL 18	136.6	153.3	162.8	257,604	271,479	291,641
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:						
New Hampshire	151	140	155	1,270	1,064	1,054
Vermont	134	138	125	1,942	1,656	1,488
Massachusetts	138	130	145	2,474	3,120	3,480
Rhode Island	186	190	190	837	1,235	1,311
Connecticut	168	160	165	2,805	3,408	3,580
5 New England	150.6	146.8	153.1	9,327	10,483	10,913
West Virginia	88	60	95	3,012	2,040	2,850
Ohio	105	83	105	11,318	5,810	6,615
Indiana	102	89	115	5,576	3,115	3,795
Illinois	80	60	85	3,226	1,800	2,380
Iowa	88	65	100	5,505	2,470	3,600
5 Central	95.5	73.6	101.3	28,638	15,235	19,240
New Mexico	74	85	72	340	425	324
Arizona	143	220	190	327	1,342	1,235
2 Southwestern	96.5	159.2	141.7	668	1,767	1,559
TOTAL 12	104.9	94.9	116.5	38,633	27,485	31,712
30 LATE STATES	131.5	145.1	156.7	296,237	298,964	323,353
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:						
New Jersey	173	124	182	9,633	8,804	13,104
Delaware	88	62	95	424	273	370
Maryland	104	89	115	2,612	1,824	2,231
Virginia	119	83	122	9,770	5,976	8,418
Kentucky	78	58	96	3,605	2,494	4,128
Missouri	88	62	85	3,844	2,232	2,890
Kansas	84	52	82	2,279	1,144	1,640
TOTAL 7	113.1	84.6	125.5	32,168	22,747	32,781
37 LATE and INTERMEDIATE	129.4	138.1	153.2	328,406	321,711	356,134

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
North Carolina	101	82	118	8,778	6,970	8,496
South Carolina	112	61	123	2,618	1,464	2,583
Georgia	63	47	76	1,451	1,363	2,052
Florida	123	106	144	3,722	3,445	5,112
Tennessee	72	56	84	3,203	2,464	3,444
Alabama	90	58	106	4,131	3,364	5,300
Mississippi	65	65	68	1,423	2,210	1,836
Arkansas	75	68	63	3,278	3,196	2,394
Louisiana	62	53	58	2,676	3,498	2,958
Oklahoma	69	65	50	2,252	2,015	1,150
Texas	70	76	81	3,840	5,016	5,022
California 1/	299	355	325	9,314	22,720	23,725
TOTAL 12	96.6	99.4	123.1	46,686	57,725	64,072
TOTAL U. S.	124.0	130.4	147.7	375,091	379,436	420,206

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated 1945
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	134	150	145	2,116	2,400	2,320
Ind.	95	125	110	287	225	198
Ill.	85	85	85	358	382	340
Iowa	85	100	100	204	200	250
Mo.	87	100	90	798	800	630
Kans.	102	140	130	327	406	494
Del.	124	155	145	493	465	435
Md.	145	160	160	1,134	1,280	1,280
Va.	113	120	125	3,801	3,960	4,125
N.C.	101	115	105	8,235	8,970	7,350
S.C.	84	98	95	5,119	7,056	5,890
Ga.	74	88	86	8,018	8,272	8,084
Fla.	67	70	68	1,308	1,400	1,224
Ky.	83	90	85	1,503	1,440	1,360
Tenn.	90	96	95	4,427	4,128	3,135
Ala.	76	87	85	6,548	6,699	5,865
Miss.	86	88	100	6,499	6,248	6,400
Ark.	72	85	85	2,122	1,955	1,615
La.	70	75	82	7,352	8,100	9,758
Okla.	66	80	80	792	1,040	800
Tex.	74	75	90	4,318	5,025	4,500
Calif.	117	120	120	1,299	1,200	1,080
U. S.	84.2	92.9	94.3	67,059	71,651	67,133

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1934-43	Acreage Harvested: 1944	Acreage For harvest, 1945	Yield per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield per acre: 1944	Yield per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	35	12	7	518	650	525	8,800	3,900	1,800
Kans.	23	22	11	208	400	300	2,260	4,400	1,600
Okla.	95	109	65	276	375	280	11,940	20,400	9,100
Tex.	31	46	36	300	370	305	4,600	8,500	5,500
Colo.	54	109	78	204	325	275	6,000	17,700	10,700
N.Mex.	53	82	43	240	300	125	6,500	12,300	2,700
U.S.	291	380	240	281	354	262	40,130	67,200	31,400

SUGAR BEETS

State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Production	State	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Yield per acre	Indicated Aug.1, 1945: Production
	Short tons	1,000 Short tons		Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Ohio	10.0	210	Colo.	14.5	2,175
Mich.	7.5	600	Utah	13.0	429
Nebr.	12.0	708	Calif.	17.0	1,615
Mont.	12.0	984	Other States	12.9	1,363
Idaho	15.0	810			
Wyo.	12.5	438	U.S.	13.1	9,332

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre: Average 1934-43	Yield of cane per acre: 1944	Yield of cane per acre: Indicated Aug.1, 1945	Production: Average 1934-43	Production: 1944	Production: Indicated Aug.1, 1945
	Short tons			1,000 Short tons		
Louisiana	18.4	20.0	22.0	4,925	5,349	5,962
Florida	32.0	28.5	32.0	715	799	1,014
Total	19.5	20.8	23.0	5,640	6,148	6,976

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

State and Div.	Milk produced per milk cow in: herds kept by reporters 1/ : Aug 1 Av. 1934-43	Aug 1 1944	Aug 1 1945	"Grain" fed per milk cow 1/ 2/ : Aug 1 1944	Aug 1 1945	Milk cows on farms, number : June 1945 as % of June 1944 3/
	Pounds			Pounds		Percent
Me.	16.3	19.2	19.7	4.7	5.1	98
N.H.	16.1	17.0	18.9	4.5	4.8	102
Vt.	15.9	17.1	18.3	4.5	4.4	100
Mass.	18.4	19.2	20.0	6.0	6.0	98
Conn.	18.5	18.0	19.6	5.7	5.5	98
N.Y.	18.0	19.0	20.8	4.5	4.7	101
N.J.	20.2	20.7	22.0	7.6	7.1	100
Pa.	17.8	17.9	19.3	5.4	6.0	101
N.Atl.	17.86	18.49	20.11	5.0	5.2	100.5
Ohio	16.8	16.1	18.4	4.6	4.6	99
Ind.	15.8	15.7	18.0	4.3	4.0	100
Ill.	15.5	16.1	17.3	4.3	4.2	99
Mich.	18.3	18.8	20.3	3.7	3.8	99
Wis.	18.1	18.6	19.8	2.9	3.2	101
E.N.Cent.	17.15	17.38	19.04	3.7	3.8	99.9
Minn.	15.9	15.4	17.2	1.5	2.2	97
Iowa	15.1	16.3	17.7	3.2	3.5	96
Mo.	11.7	12.2	14.0	2.6	3.0	97
N.Dak.	15.4	14.5	17.0	1.6	2.3	94
S.Dak.	12.6	13.7	14.2	1.2	2.3	92
Nebr.	14.4	14.9	15.6	1.9	2.1	92
Kans.	13.3	14.1	14.8	4.0	3.2	96
W.N.Cent.	14.17	14.55	15.93	2.4	2.7	95.6
Md.	15.8	14.7	16.4	5.1	5.3	99
Va.	13.8	13.3	15.1	3.3	3.2	99
W.Va.	14.1	13.6	16.1	2.2	2.9	98
N.C.	13.5	14.3	14.0	3.7	3.7	98
S.C.	11.3	12.4	12.0	3.1	3.3	99
Ga.	9.7	9.3	9.8	2.9	2.6	98
S.Atl.	12.68	12.62	13.80	3.4	3.4	98.8
Ky.	13.6	12.1	15.2	2.6	2.7	97
Tenn.	12.2	11.6	13.2	2.9	2.7	96
Ala.	9.4	9.1	9.8	3.1	3.0	98
Miss.	8.1	8.2	8.8	1.9	1.7	100
Ark.	9.6	9.2	10.6	1.8	2.6	102
Okla.	11.4	10.7	11.7	1.6	2.1	99
Tex.	9.8	9.1	9.7	2.0	2.9	96
S.Cent.	10.54	10.14	11.27	2.1	2.5	98.0
Mont.	17.0	17.8	17.0	2.7	2.1	93
Idaho	19.6	20.1	20.3	2.4	2.7	97
Wyo.	15.8	17.1	17.8	2.1	1.9	98
Colo.	15.8	17.0	17.3	2.7	3.3	93
Utah	17.3	17.9	18.5	2.0	2.6	99
Wash.	20.1	20.7	21.5	4.6	4.6	96
Oreg.	18.7	19.9	19.4	3.7	4.1	96
Calif.	19.5	21.5	21.5	3.4	4.0	102
West.	17.95	19.22	19.17	3.3	3.6	97.9
U. S.	14.86	15.15	16.43	3.13	3.39	98.2

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates.

3/ Based on reports for about 140,000 farms collected largely through cooperation with the Rural Mail Carriers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of August 1, 1945

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., August 10, 1945
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during July		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During July		Total eggs produced Jan. to July, Incl.	
	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945	1944	1945
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,645	1,786	1,600	1,655	26	30	249	244
N.H.	1,610	1,598	1,562	1,544	25	25	230	224
Vt.	832	710	1,730	1,792	14	13	121	114
Mass.	3,865	4,253	1,544	1,643	60	70	597	697
R.I.	348	316	1,587	1,566	6	5	50	48
Conn.	2,225	2,251	1,488	1,531	33	34	302	289
N.Y.	10,756	8,909	1,624	1,637	175	146	1,461	1,265
N.J.	4,942	4,023	1,466	1,504	72	61	653	581
Pa.	14,556	12,000	1,507	1,531	219	184	1,882	1,645
N.Atl.	40,779	35,846	1,545	1,585	630	568	5,545	5,007
Ohio	15,126	14,578	1,451	1,587	219	231	1,972	1,898
Ind.	10,638	10,833	1,414	1,550	150	168	1,445	1,389
Ill.	16,509	15,737	1,321	1,420	218	223	2,019	1,938
Mich.	9,033	8,221	1,313	1,612	137	133	1,187	1,130
Wis.	13,440	12,688	1,519	1,587	204	201	1,656	1,576
E.N.Cent.	64,746	62,057	1,453	1,541	928	956	8,279	7,931
Minn.	19,717	20,220	1,513	1,609	298	325	2,586	2,623
Iowa	24,676	23,643	1,426	1,513	352	358	3,111	3,058
Mo.	17,706	16,846	1,383	1,494	245	252	2,239	2,105
N.Dak.	4,161	4,370	1,389	1,507	58	66	490	488
S.Dak.	6,878	6,510	1,410	1,488	97	97	806	776
Nebr.	11,059	11,230	1,417	1,516	157	170	1,442	1,465
Kans.	12,450	12,434	1,407	1,451	175	180	1,597	1,543
W.N.Cent.	96,647	95,253	1,430	1,520	1,382	1,448	12,271	12,058
Del.	756	697	1,438	1,364	11	10	93	85
Md.	2,702	2,398	1,373	1,457	37	35	309	297
Va.	6,529	6,088	1,302	1,370	85	83	734	714
W.Va.	3,136	2,478	1,404	1,541	44	38	378	311
N.C.	7,992	8,020	1,119	1,159	89	93	748	764
S.C.	3,211	3,078	1,060	1,147	34	35	271	275
Ga.	6,002	5,370	1,079	1,107	65	59	506	466
Fla.	1,472	1,311	1,147	1,221	17	16	151	135
S.Atl.	31,800	29,440	1,201	1,253	382	369	3,190	3,047
Ky.	7,238	6,910	1,246	1,348	90	93	902	831
Tenn.	7,564	7,280	1,197	1,237	91	90	833	774
Ala.	5,914	5,025	1,144	1,138	68	57	532	459
Miss.	5,993	5,672	955	1,017	57	58	488	454
Ark.	6,653	6,154	1,085	1,178	72	72	590	547
La.	3,982	3,424	936	1,038	37	36	304	278
Okla.	10,007	8,954	1,274	1,389	127	124	1,200	1,117
Tex.	24,568	23,156	1,184	1,308	291	303	2,525	2,398
S.Cent.	71,919	66,575	1,158	1,251	833	833	7,374	6,858
Mont.	1,654	1,500	1,457	1,500	24	22	187	175
Idaho	1,832	1,462	1,476	1,566	27	23	231	184
Wyo.	654	530	1,500	1,519	10	8	77	60
Colo.	3,355	2,604	1,451	1,494	49	39	364	309
N.Mex.	1,010	719	1,358	1,426	14	10	110	84
Ariz.	433	382	1,271	1,228	6	5	51	41
Utah	2,161	2,158	1,569	1,556	34	34	252	246
Nev.	249	247	1,457	1,566	4	4	28	28
Wash.	5,017	4,384	1,612	1,547	81	68	628	589
Oreg.	2,706	2,441	1,609	1,550	44	38	350	328
Calif.	13,766	11,246	1,578	1,476	217	166	1,666	1,403
West.	32,837	27,673	1,553	1,507	510	417	3,944	3,445
U.S.	338,728	316,844	1,377	1,449	4,665	4,591	40,603	38,346